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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 3, 1981/Agrahayana 12, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 161—Dr. Saradish Roy.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको एक पत्र दिया था कि मैंने दिनांक 30 नवम्बर, 1981 को कृषि मंत्रालय से अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1288 किया था जिसका क्या जवाब आया है, उसको देखिए—

मेरा प्रश्न था —

"(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 अक्तूबर, 81 के इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में "साल फारेस्ट्स फेस डिन्यूडेशन प्रेट" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है"?

इसके जवाब में कृषि मंत्री ने कहा है कि —

"जी नहीं। सरकार ने प्रकाशन के लिए संदर्भित समाचार नहीं भेजा है।"

हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर ही कृषि मंत्री ने नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो सकता है कि ऐनक न लगी हो। 115 में इसे देखें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है।

Utilisation of container capacity in Calcutta Port

*161. DR. SARADISH ROY:
SHRI AJIT BAG:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the container service from Calcutta Port is 10 per cent but it is having capacity of 55 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Government are not utilising the rest of the capacity;

(c) is there any proposal to utilise the unutilised capacity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Government are aware that the containerisable cargo is only being partially containerised at Calcutta Port, as in the case of other ports.

(b) The container traffic depends mainly on the readiness of the user agencies to move their goods in containers and the comparative costs of moving cargo in containers as against moving them in break bulk form. Port facilities are being planned to facilitate the growth of container traffic.

(c) and (d). Calcutta Port has initiated measures to provide following facilities, in order to augment the container traffic:—

(i) Land has been allotted to various container operators (Shipping Companies) at a container complex.

(ii) Rates for handling of containers at Haldia have been rationalised to make them attractive to shippers, importers and shipowners. Rates at Calcutta are also being similarly rationalised.

(iii) Promotional rates have been adopted to encourage movement of containers by barges between Calcutta and Haldia.

(iv) A container freight station is being planned within the Calcutta Docks.

(v) One specific berth at Calcutta Port has been earmarked for container ships and it is proposed to make one more berth available.

(vi) Container ships are granted priority in berthing and sailing

(e) Does not arise.

DR. SARADISH ROY: May I know the percentage of capacity utilised at this port for container service, and whether its utilisation has increased as compared to last year?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: At present the Calcutta Port has a capacity to handle 30,000 T.E.U. and the Haldia Port has a capacity of handling 60,000—TEUs per year. I may state for the information of the hon. Members that in Calcutta port this traffic is picking up. The container traffic at Calcutta in 1977-78 was 612 containers, it went upto 7838 containers in 1980-81 and during the period from April to October, 1981, 9882 containers were hadled at Calcutta Port.

DR. SARADISH ROY: How does the percentage utilisation at this river port compare with other sea ports regarding utilisation of container service?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The container traffic is much more in Bombay as compared to Calcutta and Haldia.

SHRI AJIT BAG: In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that in order to augment the container traffic at Calcutta, certain facilities have been provided; rates for handling of containers at Haldia have been rationalised to make them attractive to shippers, importers and shipowners; and rates are also being similarly rationalised at Calcutta. Calcutta is one of the pioneer ports in India. About 20 crores of people live in about five million square miles of area which comprises the hinter land of this port. The economic life of these people depends on this port. In order to denigrate the Calcutta port, it appears that the rates for handling container traffic at Haldia have already been rationalised and it is being done so at Calcutta. I would like to know, whether there was a move to delink Haldia from Calcutta and in order to strengthen that point, this move was taken.

Further, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has any time bound programme for the augmentation of this container service. What is the quantum of improvement he proposes and what is the time by which he proposes to complete this?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I have already made it clear that compared to Haldia, the container traffic at Calcutta port is much more. The capacity at Calcutta port for handling container traffic is 30,000 TEUs that is containers. As against this capacity of handling 30,000 TEUs in Calcutta; Calcutta is handling today 9,000 and odd TEUs. Therefore, still the capacity is available there. It is for the users to make use of that capacity. Infrastructure is already available in the port. If the users want to move their cargo in containers, the Port authorities are

there to give all possible facilities to exporters, importers and users.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में त्रिभाषा फार्मूला

*162. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम, 1973 तथा इसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार त्रिभाषा फार्मूला कक्षा छः से कक्षा दस तक लागू होना चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में ऐसे सीनियर स्कूलों की संख्या कितनी है, जहां इस फार्मूले को अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है, और इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) In line with rule 9 per cent the Delhi School Education Rules, the three language policy adopted by the Central Government is being implemented by the Delhi Administration according to the curriculum prescribed by the Director of Education for class VI to VIII and by the Central Board of Secondary Education for classes IX and X, since Schools in Delhi are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

(b) The formula mentioned above is being followed in all the schools.

(c) Some complaints have been received. But in view of reply to part (b) no action is called for.

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : दिल्ली में हिन्दी को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की जा रही है । जो स्टेटमेंट दी गई है उससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि दिल्ली एजुकेशन ऐक्ट के अनुसार 6 से 10 तक त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू है । लेकिन जो जवाब दिया गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि 6 से 8 तक त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू किया गया है । केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड जो है उसका जब फार्मेशन किया गया तो 24 लगुएजिज का पेनल बनाया गया और उसको इस तरीके से बनाया गया कि कोई भी कोई एक लगुएज ले लें । हिन्दी ले यह जरूरी नहीं । अंग्रेजी ले ले कोई और ले ले । एक भाषा लेना जरूरी है । दिल्ली एजुकेशन एक्ट में साफ कहा गया है कि 6 से 10 तक की कक्षाओं में त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू होगा लेकिन केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने क्यों ऐसा कहा कि एक ही लैंगुएज लड़का ले ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : भारत में कई भाषायें बोली जाती हैं । सभी भाषाओं की हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं । इसीलिए त्रिभाषा फार्मूला बनाया गया था । दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के स्कूलों में जो पढ़ाई है वह चार हिस्सों में बांटी गई है । पहले एक से पांच तक की प्राइमरी कक्षायें आती हैं । इसमें मातृभाषा का इस्तेमाल करना जरूरी है, उसका पढ़ाना जरूरी है या रिजनल लैंगुएज का पढ़ाना जरूरी है, जब तक कि मां बाप यह लिख कर न दे दें कि हम बच्चों को किसी दूसरी भाषा से पढ़ाना चाहते हैं । मिडल कक्षायें 6 से 8 तक की हैं । यह जो वक्त दिया जाता है इस में तीन भाषायें सीखनी चाहिएं । माननीय सदस्य ने जो अभी कहा है वह सही है कि इसमें हम तीन भाषायें सिखाते हैं....

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कौन-कौन सी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : जो हम तीन भाषायें सिखाते हैं उस में आफिशल होती हैं, एसोसिएट आफिशल जो है वह होती है और एक मार्डन इंडियन लैंगुएज या कोई बाहर की हो, वह सिखाई जाती है ।

9वीं और 10वीं में आते हैं तो दो भाषाओं का होना जरूरी है । अगर बच्चा तीसरी भाषा में रह गया हो तो फिर उसको उस भाषा को कंटिन्यू करना पड़ता है । अगर वह नवीं में पास नहीं कर पाता है तो उसको उस भाषा को दसवीं में पास करना पड़ता है । अगर तीनों भाषाओं को वह दसवीं तक पास नहीं कर लेता है तो उसको दसवीं का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिल सकता है और वह आगे इम्तहान नहीं दे सकता है ।

चौथी सीनियर सैकेण्डरी स्टेज है और वह ग्यारहवीं से बारहवीं तक की है । लेकिन यह सवाल खाली 6 से 8 और 9 से 10 तक की कक्षाओं के बारे में है ।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है । मैंने साफ पूछा है कि दिल्ली एजुकेशन ऐक्ट में दसवीं तक त्रिभाषा फार्मूला लागू करने की बात कही गई है और गवर्नमेंट ने उसको एडाप्ट किया है । उसको लागू क्यों नहीं किया जाता है । दसवीं तक यह सवाल है । मोटा सा सवाल है, कोई ज्यादा बारीकी वाला नहीं है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो स्कूल हैं इस वक्त वे जैसे चल रहे हैं उन में ऐसा है कि....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फार्मूला लागू होता है या नहीं, यह उनका सवाल है ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अपने तरीके से उसको कर रहे हैं....

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not bamboozle her.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : There is penty of time to put questions. मुझे जवाब देने दीजिए । बहुत समय है सवाल पुट करने के लिए । ऐसा है कि हमारे यहां, मेरे ख्याल से मुझे मालूम नहीं माननीय सदस्य के बच्चे कहां पढ़ते हैं । लेकिन यहां दिल्ली के जो बच्चे हैं उनकी पढ़ाई के बारे में बात हो रही है । दिल्ली के जो बच्चे हैं इनके ऊपर पढ़ाई का बहुत ज्यादा जोर है, और एक आम शिकायत है कि जो हमारे बच्चे हैं वह अपने वजन से ज्यादा अपने कंधों पर किताबें ले जाते हैं । इसलिए क्लास 9 और 10 में जब बच्चे आते हैं उनके ऊपर इतना लोड होता है, अगर आप चाहें तो मैं बता दूं क्या-क्या सबजैक्ट

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले सवाल का जवाब दे दें ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह जो कहते हैं कि 9वीं और दसवीं में पढ़ाई तीन भाषा की होती है कि नहीं ? तो मैंने कहा 8वीं जमात तक होती है, और नवीं और दसवीं जमात में दो की होती है । और अगर तीसरी भाषा रह जाती है, पास नहीं कर पाता तो उसको फिर पूरा करना पड़ता है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, आप जवाब दिलवाइये जो प्रश्न पूछा है उसका ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बतायेंगे कि उनके सवाल का जवाब हुआ कि नहीं ।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : मान्यवर, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल स्पष्ट था । मैंने पूछा था कि आठवीं कक्षा तक त्रिभाषा फ़ारमूला लागू है, और दिल्ली एजूकेशन ऐक्ट में है कि एक से दसवीं तक यह फ़ारमूला लागू होगा लेकिन यहां नहीं हो रहा है । क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं जब कि ऐक्ट में है ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मैं यही तो कह रही थी कि लागू हो रहा है । क्योंकि नवीं और दसवीं जमात में दो जुबानें सीखना जरूरी है और तीसरी जबान अगर आठवीं तक पास नहीं करता है तो वह भी पढ़नी पड़ती है । इस तरह से फार्मूला लागू हो रहा है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल इतना है कि क्या त्रिभाषा फ़ोरमूला लागू है कि नहीं ? अगर है तो फिर लागू करते हैं कि नहीं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : हमारे यहां कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली की आप बताइए ।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : दिल्ली में ऐसा कर रहे हैं कि तीनों भाषायें आठवीं जमात तक हैं । और जो बाकी पढ़ाई होती है उसमें अगर कोई बच्चा आठवीं में तीसरी भाषा पास नहीं करता है तो तीसरी भाषा नवीं या दसवीं क्लास में उसको पास करनी पड़ती है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, इसमें संविधान का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । वहां कोई त्रिभाषा फार्मूला नहीं है । आप इसको स्थगित कीजिए । और मंत्री महोदय को कहिए कि ठीक से तैयार हो कर आयें ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have a half-an-Hour discussion on this.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: That is all right.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष जी, सीनियर स्कूल लीविंग सर्टिफि जो सिलेबस है उसमें साफ दिया हुआ है कि हिन्दी आप्शनल सब्जेक्ट रहेगा ।

News item captioned "Fiends of Deaths and Drugs" and "The Drugging of Bombay"

*163. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to two articles published in Blitz dated 3rd and 10th October, 1981 entitled "Fiends of Deaths and Drugs" and "The Drugging of Bombay" regarding the smuggled illicit sale and use of Charas, Ganja and other narcotics on a mass scale; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken to eradicate this evil and apprehend the culprits responsible or such offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter largely falls within the purview of the State Government of Maharashtra. The State police are already seized of the matter and have initiated appropriate action to prevent the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. It is reported that they have detected so far 35 cases of trafficking in narcotic drugs involving 38 persons and have seized 234 grams of Charas, 210 grams of Ganja and about 21 grams of morphine since January, 1981.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates to the death of hundreds of youths in the country caused by the consumption of smuggled narcotics and sale of these smuggled goods to the students in the educational institutions. I fail to understand how this is a State subject. The question has been

disposed of by saying that it is mainly a State subject. The article which is a very long one, which I have mentioned in my question, gives in detail about this and the deaths caused. I will not go into that. I believe the hon. Minister through both the articles which I have mentioned here. Many questions have been posed in this particular article and I expected answers to at least some of the questions. It is in this background that I would like to ask a specific question. I want to know whether it is a fact that one Shri Sam Biryani who is described as a drug king in the country is sending hundreds of youth to their death through drugs, and these drugs are being sold through his brilliantly organised network of agents who include men and women of Germany, France and Britain wanted by Interpol for crimes ranging from trafficking in drugs to murder, and whether it is also a fact that a gang of unemployed youths from London is indulging in selling these articles by a gang which is known as Birmingham Gang, and they are giving and selling these drugs to youths because of which many students in the country have died specially in Goa, Bombay and Delhi. All this has been referred to in this particular article by making local inspection by the special editor.

SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR: I have already said in my main question that this is mainly the concern of the Government of Maharashtra, their Excise and Police Department, who are responsible for detecting it and for any violation of the dangerous Drug Act 1970, which regulates possession manufacture and sale of narcotic drugs. We have asked for all the details from the Maharashtra Government and they are seized of the matter, and already I have said in answer to the main question that they have detected cases and arrested a few persons.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My question was with reference to the country as a whole which I have mentioned in that particular article.

MR. SPEAKER: He is concerned about the well being of our future generation. We are all rather concerned about it. Is the Government taking a serious note of this drug trafficking and everything?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: It is really a social problem.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a criminal problem.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: It was a problem with us, it is mainly the problem with the developed countries. But with the spread of education and other things, our country is gradually moving towards that. We are taking action on that. In fact, our Ministry has formed an expert committee.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : "भारत भारती" में मैथिली जी ने लिखा था - विद्य तुम्हारा नाश हो, तुम नौकरी के हित बनी ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULAKAR: In view of what has been published in that particular article and in view of the confessions which are given there by the persons who are running this den may I know, whether the Government propose to launch any anti-drug crusade in order to end this horror of a virtual drug epidemic, and whether the Government proposes to hold an enquiry by a commission headed by a High Court Judge so that we can stop all this? We cannot leave it to the States.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already stated that this mainly concerns the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Finance who is sitting here. If he puts a different question addressed to him he will answer it. But the fact is that the State Government was asked to send a report. We are still awaiting a full report from them.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह अधूरा है । एशिया में सब से ज्यादा गांजा मेरी कांस्टीट्युन्सी, खंडवा में बोया

जाता है । किसानों को अपनी उपज का पूरा भाव नहीं मिलता है । इसका कारण यह है कि गांजे को काफ़ी मसल दिया जाता है, ताकि चरस ज्यादा पैदा हो, जिससे उसका वजन कम हो जाता है । सारा स्मगलिंग खंडवा से होता है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में केवल महाराष्ट्र का हवाला दिया है कि महाराष्ट्र शासन से जानकारी ली गई है । मंत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से भी जानकारी लें कि हर ट्रेन--पंजाब मेल, वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस, लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस, अमृतसर-दादर एक्सप्रेस--को स्मगलर्ज जान-बूझ कर वहां पर रोकते हैं और राज्य सरकार का उस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । इस लिये एक स्पेशल फोर्स यहां से भेजी जाए । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a suggestion . He will consider.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय,सदन को अधूरी जानकारी दी गई है । यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है । इसका उत्तर आने दीजिए ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We will look into whatever the hon. Member has said.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: This is not the first time that this question has been raised in his House. This is not the first time we have been thinking about it. This is a chronic and serious case. I would like to know whether the Government is serious about it, and if so whether there will be a co-ordinating board of the Ministries of Health, Education, Home Affairs and Finance. This article mentions new routes taken by Smugglers from China, Japan and Hong Kong for trafficking in these dangerous drugs. This has opened up new vistas. Because of the Afghan War the traditional routes have been closed. Now the entire trafficking to the West goes through India. Is it not a fact that in recent years this drug addiction has increased and the traffic in drugs has also increased, and if so what definite steps the Government plans to take against these two things?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I agree with the hon. Member that the trafficking through India has increased.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Therefore, you accept his suggestion.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We are taking steps.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are the steps?. Are you taking the steps suggested?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I can tell the hon. Member some of the steps which we are taking. At all the international airports, special teams of intelligence officers have been posted. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, which is the apex intelligence organisation to prevent smuggling has a Narcotic Cell to maintain liasion with the several intelligence agencies. It is also proposed to set up dog squads to detect these crimes on the lines in force in several foreign countries to detect concealment of narcotic drugs in passenger baggages.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What are the concrete steps which have been taken? Do you coordinate all departmental activities?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chintamani Jena.

Advantages and Performance of 'Mini Oral Pill'

*164. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has developed a Mini Oral Pill that contains a very low dose of hormones

and will be particularly suitable to Indian users; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its advantages and performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No Sir. The Indian Council of Medical Research has not developed a low dose hormonal pill recently. However, the Council after extensive studies, had recommended the use of a low dose combination oral pill in the year 1974. The said combination pill is being used in National Family Welfare Programme since 1975.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I want to know from the hon. Minister, what is the percentage of success of this oral pill now used in the National Family Welfare Programme and I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any research has been made by the Indian Council of Medical Research or is it proposed to take up such research as the oral pill now used is not giving results as per our expectations?

SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR: If I have understood the hon. member correctly, he wanted to know whether the oral pill which we are using in our family planning programme is useful or not. Our information is that the pill is very effective and it has also less side effect. It is useful for our users.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: What is the percentage of success?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I can give some figures from which the hon. member can draw his conclusion. We started this programme in 1975-76. At that time 32,301 people were using it. In 1980-81 more than 88,000 people used it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know whether it is a fact that the oral pill which is now used is harmful to health as reported by the users and if so, what action has been taken by the Government to do research and evolve a pill which will not be harmful to health?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The pill which we are now using in our family planning programme is cent per cent successful. The low dose combination oral pill [illegible] Indian women are using is cent per cent successful, if daily used. It is very useful and it has no side effect.

Minister's meeting with delegation of Coal Ash and Transhipment Handling Mazdoor Union

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*167. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the office bearers of the Indian Railways Coal, Ash and Transhipment Handling Mazdoor Union met him on 9 December, 1980 and discussed with him the question of absorption of coal, ash and transhipment handling workers in permanent services;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to absorb them as permanent employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Indian Railways Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union presented a memorandum on 9-12-1980 requesting for departmentalisation of

the work of coal and ash handling and cinder picking in steam loco sheds on Railways and absorption of the contract labour employed in these operations as regular railway employees.

(b) and (c). The matter has been considered and it has been decided that it would not be desirable to departmentalise the coal and ash handling operations in steam loco sheds, mainly for the reasons that —

(i) Steam Locomotives are being progressively replaced by Electric and Diesel Locomotives; and

(ii) the operations in question are not, of continuous nature and do not justify employment of a large number of whole time regular staff.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: When a deputation on behalf of the Ash and Transhipment Handling Mazdoor Union led by Comrade Samar Mukherjee met the Minister, he assured them that alternative jobs would be provided for them. But now in the statement the Minister is saying that it is not possible to provide them with jobs. These people have been working for more than 10 to 15 years and now the Minister is saying that they will not be provided with jobs. I want to know from the Ministry where these people will go, as they have been working here for more than 10 to 15 years.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: These workers are essentialy meant for handling ash and coal and picking up cinder in the loco sheds. They cannot be absorbed because of the fact that we are now trying to replace these steam loco sheds in view of the electrification and dieselisation being introduced progressively. So far as these contract labourers are concerned, in 1970 as per the regulation, a tripartite commitee was appointed to evaluate the absorption of the contract labourers under the system of regulation and abolition of contract labour. But among the members of the tripartite committee there was a clash. Somebody recommended that this contract labour must continue while somebody recommended that contract labour must be abolish. Before deciding this issue, we have to keep in view the recommendations of the Tripartite Committee. Therefore, it is not possible.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: The decision of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board is to prohibit use of contract labour in loading and unloading of coal in loco sheds and yards and that the principal employer is duty bound to provide alternative jobs to these workers.

Therefore, appropriate instructions should be issued early, if not done so far. Will the hon. Minister follow the instructions of the Labour Board or not?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have already informed the august House that there is a difference of opinion. However, the suggestion of the hon. Member which is in the interest of the labour will be kept in view by the Government.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल जो लोग 16-17 वर्षों से काम कर रहे है, उनको एब्जार्ब करने के बारे में मिनिस्ट्री अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाई है, हालांकि जहां इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम रहा था, वहां जो लोग काम करते थे उन में से बहुत ज्यादा आदमियों को रेलवे ने एब्जार्ब किया है। कहा गया है कि डिफरेंस-आफ-ओपीनियन है, इस लिये मिनिस्ट्री कोई ओपीनियन फार्म नहीं कर पाई है। लेबर बोर्ड ने रिकमेण्ड किया था कि इन को एब्जार्ब करना चाहिये, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी से कैटेगोरिकली पूछना चाहता हूं-जो वहां पर वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं। उन को रेलवे में एब्जार्ब करने का क्या आप कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मैं सदन को पहले ही बता चुका हूं कि सरकार कर्मचारियों की स्थिति के बारे में प्रतिपक्ष नेताओं से बढ़कर सोचती है । कानून में जो चीजें हैं, और स्टेचूटरी प्राबीजन्ज हैं-- मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट और कम्पेनसेशन एक्ट के, रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उन के अधीन कान्ट्रैक्ट लेबर को अनुबन्धित करती है ।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Government invoke Essential Services Maintenance Act in the case of such workers?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The purpose of the Essential Services Maintenance Act is quite different. In the interest of maintenance of peace and security in the country, wherever necessary this Act will be invoked, but not everywhere.

Functioning of Khalistan Consulate in Canada

*169. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the functioning of a "Consulate" of the Khalistan organisation in Vancouver (Canada) and giving of military training to the activities; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. It has come to the notice of the Government that a so called "Consulate of the Khalistan" organisation has been set up in Vancouver, Canada. The Government is also aware of reports to the effect that the activists of the movement may be given military training.

(b) Government of India's concern at this has been conveyed in suitable terms to the Canadian authorities.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं कि खालिस्तान का मूवमेंट हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खतरा बनता जा रहा है । मैं मोहतरिम वजीर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि कहा गया है कि अखबारों में आया है, कि खालिस्तान की स्टैम्प पर हमारी पोस्टल स्टैम्प लगे हुए खत डिलीवर हुए हैं, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और क्यों ऐसा हुआ तथा क्या उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेने का इरादा है ?

[شری رشید مسعود : اردو میں

مسعود - جیسا کہ سبھی لوگ جانتے ہیں کہ خالصتان کا موومنٹ ہندوستان کے لئے خطرہ بنتا جا رہا ہے - میں محترم وزیر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں جیسا کہ اخباروں میں کہا گیا ہے کہ اخباروں میں آیا ہے کہ خالصتان کی اسٹیمپ پر ہماری پوسٹل اسٹیمپ لگے ہوئے خط ڈلیور ہوئے ہیں اس کے لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے اور کیوں ایسا ہوا تھا کیا ان لوگوں کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن لینے کا ارادہ ہے -]

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पोस्टल स्टैम्प के साथ जब कोई दूसरी स्टैम्प लग जाती है, जिसकी कोई कीमत नहीं होती है और हमारी पोस्टल स्टैम्प बराबर होती है, जिसकी अपनी कीमत है, तो फिर उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं हो सकता है ?

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरा कहना दूसरी स्टैम्प के बारे में है ।

[شری رشید مسعود : مجھے کچھ نہیں کہنا ہے۔ دوسرے اسٹیمپ کے بارے میں ہے۔]

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : कानून की बात कर रहा हूं इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि जहां-जहां पोस्टल स्टैम्प निकाले जा रहे हैं

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर किसी देश के व्यापारी का टिकट हो, तो कोई कानून नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई ऐसा कानुन है, तो उसे बदल देना चाहिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिए--बेशर्मी की बात करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)... ये खालिस्तान के हिमायती हैं क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा, आप चिन्ता क्यों करते हैं । आप मेरी इजाजत लीजिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपसे ही कह रहा हूं, मैं आपका हुक्म मानूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बागड़ी जी को समझाइए, यह रोज की बात है । आपको इनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लेना चाहिए ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है । यह जो तथाकथित वहां कार्यवाही की जा रही है, कान्सुलेट वगैरह के नाम से, यह बहुत गलत है । हम कनाडा की सरकार से कह चुके हैं, कहते जा रहे हैं, हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने यहां इसी सदन में एक लम्बा वक्तव्य दिया, जिसम उन्होंने सारी बातों पर रोशनी डाली है । उनकी बातचीत कनाडा के एक मंत्री, जो यहां आए थे, से हुई हैं और साफ़ तौर से कहा गया है कि कनाडा में अगर कोई ऐसा कानून है, जिसके अनुसार ऐसी गतिविधियों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जा सकती, तो उस कानून को बदलना चाहिए । यह सुझाव भी हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने दे दिया है ।

अब रही हमारे देश की बात, हमारे देश में ऐसा स्टैम्प कहीं इस्तेमाल में नहीं आया है, जहां तक हम जानते हैं और यदि कोई ऐसी वारदात हुई, जिसमें यह स्टैम्प इस्तेमाल किया गया या कोई उनका नोट लीगल-टैंडर की तरह से इस्तेमाल किया गया' तो कानूनी तौर पर जो कार्यवाही करनी है, की जाएगी ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय; कनाडा की सरकार ने क्या जवाब दिया है, यह तो मंत्री जी ने नहीं बताया है । लेकिन वहां मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है और मालूम हुआ है कि एक खास बिरादरी, ** के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है । यहां पर जो बम्ब विस्फोट हुआ है, उसमें वे इन्वाल्व्ड हैं, लेकिन उनकी पकड़ा नहीं जा रहा है । क्यायह बात सही हैं कि एक खास बिरादरी के लोगों पकड़ा नहीं जा रहा हैं । और ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, इस सम्बन्ध में कनाडा ने क्या जवाब दिया है ?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[شری رشید مسعود : ادھیکش

مہودے - کناڈا کی سرکار نے کیا جواب دیا ہے یہ تو منتری جی نے نہیں بتایا ہے - لیکن وہاں منتری ٹریننگ دی جا رہی ہے اور معلوم ہوا ہے کہ ایک خاص برادری** منسٹر صاحب تعلق رکھتے ہیں کے لوگوں کو ٹریننگ دی جا رہی ہے - یہاں پر جو ہم وسفوت ہوا ہے اس میں وہ انوالوڈ ہیں لیکن ان کو پکڑا نہیں جا رہا ہے - کیا یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ ایک خاص برادری کے لوگوں کو پکڑا نہیں جا رہا ہے اور ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے - اس سمبندھ میں کناڈا نے کیا جواب دیا ہے -]

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी जानकारी यह है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। ट्रेनिंग वाली बात अखबारों में आई है। वहां किसी ऐसी जगह का पता नहीं चला है, किसी ऐसी व्यवस्था या संस्थान का पता नहीं चला है, जहां ट्रेनिंग वगैरह दी जा रही हो। इसलिए अब उस पर कोई बहस नहीं हो सकती और इस पर हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते। जो हमारी चिन्ता है, जो हमारा कन्सर्न है, वह हम उन को बता चुके हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि ऐसी कुछ कार्यवाही हो, जो हमारे कानून के खिलाफ है तो हम जरूर एक्शन ले सकते हैं। हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि अगर आपके कानून में कोई कमी है, जिसके कारण ऐसी गतिविधियों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगा सकते हैं और एक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं, तो हमारा यह सुझाव होगा कि हमारी मित्रता की खातिर इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप अपने कानून में संशोधन करें।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In April this year I was myself in Vancouver. I must say that there are a large number of ex-servicemen who are settled there.

Sir, all of them complained that in their pension matters, LIC matters and all other matters there is absolutely no sympathetic hearing from the Indian Consulate there. The Indian Counsel says that there are only two or three people there. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that a great disaffection is taking place with the Indian population in Vancouver which is already getting trouble from the local Canadian authorities, as it gets an unsympathetic hearing from the Consulate, the Consulate being grossly understaffed, and whether he would set up a separate cell to see that the ex-Servicemen who have settled down in those areas are able to communicate with this country and get pensions and other benefits in a regular manner instead of running about here and there.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: We shall certainly look into that, but it appears to me an over-simplification to say that because the Consulate is understaffed, all this is happening.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I mean, the way you treat them like foreigners.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: If it is a question of staffing the Consulate, we shall certainly look into it.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और अपनी जगह पर महत्व रखता है। मैं विदेश मंत्री जी से अदब स एक बात कहूंगा—

**Expurged as ordered by the chair.

एक अच्छे ढंग से उन्होंने बात कही— कि क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनाने की उम्मीद रखते हैं केनाडा से कि आप के राष्ट्र के हित का वह कानून बनाए? क्या आप अपने देश में ऐसा कानून बना नहीं सकते कि जो खालिस्तान की बात करने वाले हों, उन के लिए या जो खालिस्तान के नाम के टिकट, नोट या इस किस्म के पोस्टर मिलें, उन्हें गैर-कानूनी करार दे कर, ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार करें।

राव साहब, इसके पीछे जो इतिहास है, उसे आप समझें। मैं फैक्ट नहीं जानता पर यह जरूर कहता हूं कि केनाडा में **

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मंत्री जी, आप जवाब दीजिए।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: गलतफहमी न आ जाए, इस लिए मुझ पूरी बात कहने दीजिए, नहीं तो इसका मतलब यह लगाया जाएगा कि मैं आरोप लगा रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः आप अपना सवाल ही करें, उतना ही।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: क्या नजदीक से क्या दूर से...(**व्यवधान**) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Only the question is to be given. The rest will not go on record.

..(**व्यवधान**)** ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप बैठिए।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: जो गलत है, आप शुद्ध कर दें।

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: This should not abe allowed at all.

Mr. Speaker:

I have done it.

हो गया है मैंने किया है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मैं सिर्फ राष्ट्र के लिए कहता हूं...(**व्यवधान**) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है, आप बठिए मंत्री जी, इसका जबाव दीजिए।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव: मैं जवाब देता हूं। देखिए, इस में एक तो वह सवाल है, जिस को हम अपने कानून से निपट सकते हैं। दूसरा ऐसा सवाल है जो अपने कानून से हम नहीं निपट सकते और उस से कैनाडा निपट सकता है अपने कानून को बदल कर। उस के लिए हम उन से कह चुके हैं। मैंने जैसा पहले कहा था, हमारा कानून सक्षम है इस बात के लिए कि ऐसी कोई गतिविधि हो, तो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें और यदि ऐसी कोई बात हमारे ध्यान में आए कि हमारा कानून किसी मामले में सक्षम नहीं है, तो उस का संशोधन करना हमारा काम है आप सब का काम है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the unity and the security and safety of this country it is very essential and urgent to put down the Khalistan movement internally and externally. That is the unanimous view of all the Members of this House and of the nation. So far as putting down the movement internally is concerned, the Home Ministry should take stringent action to put down the activities of the Khalistan movement internally.

So far as external activities of the Khalistan movement are concerned I want from the hon. External Affairs Minister whether these Khalistan founders are so called political leaders or not?

**Not recorded.

My second question is if they are political leaders, under international law did they apply for political asylum to Canada and has political asylum been granted?

My third questions is....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a catalogue....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: So far as D.M.K. is involved, you must give some latitude.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Can we apply for extradition under the international law to the Canadian Government so that there may be extradition of all the anti-national elements and they may be produce before this Government to enable this Government to try them under our law?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Without going into details, I would like to refer to the hon. Home Minister's very detailed statement made here. He has dwelt on all these aspects, about the persons who are involved in the movement—the so called leaders, who have been made leaders, as he said. They were not leaders originally but they have been made leaders. So, he has given full details on all these aspects to this House. I have nothing to add to what he has said.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: This sensitive subject has been discussed for a long time. As I said in my speech, it is difficult to believe the political leadsrs. Can the hon. Minister assure the House on the basis of authentic reports from the Missions abroad that the visits of the political leaders recently abroad had no reaction?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Certainly. I can make that assurance.

Diversion of Karaput-Parvathipuram Line

*171. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to divert the proposed Koraput to Parvathipuram, railway line into Koraput - Raigarh line via Orissa;

(b) whether the distance between Koraput and Parvathipuram (Andhra Pradesh) is much less than between Koraput and Raigarh; and

(c) if so, the reasons for diverting the proposed Koraput to Parvathipuram line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Out of the two alignments considered, the one connecting Koraput and Rayagade (in Orissa) has been selected for construction.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Though longer, the Koraput-Rayagada alignment is more advantageous technically financially and operationally.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Rayagada to Koraput—there would be two ghat sections in this line. I do not know on what basis you selected this because from Rayagada and Parvathipuram there is already a railway line just on the main line of Madras—Bokaro Steel.

This will cover about 45 to 60 villages in Andhra Pradesh tribal villages. This new route is longer and is going to cost you more also.

SHRI MALLIKARUN: Koraput to Rayagada is not 200 kilomtres. But it is 174 kilometres. It is true that this alignment has been selected which is 45 kilometres more than Koraput and Parvathipuram. On the other hand we have to see certain other factors. We have to see that

the gredients—Parvathipuram-Koraput has 180 gradients. It is too steep. There are long tunnels. We have to dig it and 'Y' cuts and other factors are there. Even though 45 kilometres more construction is there, operationally, financially, technically, the Koraput Rayagada alignment is viable. Therefore, it has been accepted. As the hon. Member is aware, an aluminium project is coming up there at Damanjodi. People have agreed to construct an aluminium complex. On 12th November 23 kilometres work has bene started i.e. Koraput and Metalaput.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Damanjodi which the hon. Minister has mentioned is on the border of Andhra Pradesh. I do not know whether he has visited this area. I have gone myself. He has talked about gradients which I cannot answer but there will be two ghat sections on the direct route from Rayagada to Koraput. 45 kilometre more is not a small thing. Each kilometre may cost Rs. 1 crore or more. There will be one ghat section in the Koraput Parvatipuram Route. This is plain area. But what about ghats when we move up the hills. I personally feel that it has been done on political grounds with some influence of your Orissa Chief Minister, etc. If the only thing which is going to be to be done, I do not know what will happ. Mr. Speaker Sir, if they save money by having a short route, with that money you can have Sambalpur-Talcher route which the Orissa people want. Can he give me facts and figures?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Whatever the facts and figures which the hon. Member wants, I can give. So far as the point of political pressure by the Orissa Chief Minister is concerned, there is no pressure and the Government is not going to yield to the pressure of anybody—either from the Opposition or others. We go technically.

Increase in cases of T. B. and Chest disease

*173. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether failure to control T.B. and chest diseases is due to planners apathy and reluctance on the part of State Governments to take action on the recommendation of an "Expert Committee" which reviewed the programme in 1975; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to reduce the T.B. incidence and control the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Expert Committee which reviewed the National T.B. Programme in 1975 have been implemented namely, (a) BCG Vaccination facilities have been integrated with general health services (b) health workers at PHC and subcentre level have been actively involved in T.B. case finding and treatment, and (c) the establishment of District T.B. Centres has been accelerated.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Sir, the answer which the hon. Minister has given, I feel, is not very precise specially when the matter concers the health of this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what further steps are going to be taken to see that people are treated for this disease and it is totally eradicated?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: We have answered several times about this particular question. Again, I can reiterate the same thing. To tackle the problem of Tuberculosis in the country under the National T. B. Programme, fully equiped and trained the staff in the District T.B. Centres to undertake T.B. Cases and training activities are also established in the States and Union Territories. Out of these centres, most

of the district centres have been equipped with all these things in our country. So far, a total number of 353 such district TB Sub-centres have been established throughout the country. In addition, there are about 300 other TB Clinics which are undertaking TB cases and treatment activities. For the infectious and seriously sick TB patients, nearly 44,000 TB beds have been established. More over, B.C.G. programme has also been taken into immunisation programme. These are some of the steps which we are trying to take to Control tuber-Culosis.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Health for all by 2,000 A.D. cannot be achieved unless active steps are taken on war-footing within a decade. It has been stated that there is scarcity of medicines, and supply of medicines also is not streamlined. Not only that, much emphasis is not laid on eradication of Tuberculosis in the Sixth Plan. The State Governments are demanding 100 per cent subsidy. What is the reaction from the Central Government so far as this demand is concerned?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: So far as this demand is concerned, it is 50—50 basis. We are giving 50 per cent subsidy under the Centrally sponsored scheme. No doubt, TB is really major public health problem and about 10 million people are suffering from it. We have certain problems. Definitely, we are suffering from lack of funds. Because of this, we are not able to ackle it effectively. But we are trying our best to do whatever is possible.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का सूरत में स्टापेज

*165. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में सूरत के लोगों ने मांग की है कि राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के लिए सूरत में स्टापेज बनाया जाये ;

(ख) क्या उक्त मांग स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी, और यदि हां, तो संभवत: कब तक ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में रेल विभाग द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डेय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Private catoring contracts in Superfast trains

*166. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Superfast trains in which the catering contracts have been awarded to private contractors;

(b) the particulars of those contractors and the criteria followed in awarding contracs to them; and

(c) whether the Railway catering service could not manage catering service themselves in these Superfast trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c): The mobile catering services on the following Superfast trains are being managed by contractors whose names are indicated against each:—

1. 1Up/2 Dn. Mail (Howrah-Kalka M/s. J. R. Dara and Co.)

2. 155 Up/156 Dn. (Tinsukia Mail: M/s. P. R. Catering Co. New Delhi New Bongaigaon):

3. 153 Up/154 Dn. (Jayanti Janata Shri Sachidanand Singh Express, Muzaffffarpur-Delhi).

The contracts for running mobile catering units are allotted only to such

persons who have experience in the field of catering with sound financial status and capability to render satisfactory services to the travelling public. This criteria was observed for the allotment of the contracts for managing the above three pantry car services.

The mobile catering services on these trains were managed departmentally by different railways. Pantry car services on 1 Up 2/ Dn. Kalka Mail was running into recurring losses and was therefore de-departmentlised. Tinsukia Mail Pantry car was managed departmentally by Eastern Railway who were finding it difficult to manage the services, and when it started incurring losses the pantry car on this train was also de-departmentalised. Similartly the pantry car on Jayanti-Janata Express also started showing losses and the services was de-departmentalised.

Subsidised Copy Books

*172. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the steep increase in the price of copy books, the Central Government have drawn up any scheme to give suitable assistance to the State Governments by way of subsidy to manufacture and distribute such copy books at a cheap rate to the students;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up in this connection; and

(c) what central subsidy will be made available to Andhra Pradesh for 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). There is no scheme to give subsidy to State Government to manufacture and distribute copy books at a cheap rate to the students, However, to ensure availability of exercise books at reasonable prices to the students, the Central Government allocates white printing paper, produced by paper manufacturing units in the country, to States and Union Territories at a price fixed by Government, which is less than the market price prevalent for such paper.

Cooperation with ASEAN

*174. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has asked ASEAN GROUP for close cooperation in the interest of world peace and stability "despite their differences in assessment and perceptions"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the ASEAN GROUP thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). We have been in contact with ASEAN for the purposes of establishing a closer linkage with that group and enhancing and diversifying our cooperation and exchanges. Whereas on some political issues there may be differences between India and ASEAN in assessment or perception, there are several other areas in which we have common approaches.

India and ASEAN have also been in contact for some time past on a Dialogue for cooperation in the fields of trade, industrial cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation, and the programme of action agreed to in this regard at the meeting of the Indian and ASEAN officials in Kuala Lumpur in May, 1980 is presently under the consideration of ASEAN authorities. On the bilateral level our relations with members of ASEAN are friendly and developing.

अयोध्या और इलाहाबाद के बीच 'सरयू एक्सप्रेस" का पुनः चलाया जाना

*175. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मई, 1981 में उनकी फैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश)

की यात्रा के समय उस क्षेत्र के लोगों ने उन से यह अनुरोध किया था कि श्री अयोध्या और इलाहाबाद के बीच 'सरयू-एक्सप्रेस' रेल गाड़ी जो पिछले शासन के दौरान बन्द कर दी थी, पुनः शीघ्र ही चलाई जाये, क्योंकि इस लाइन पर कोई अन्य एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस गाड़ी को पुनः शीघ्र ही शुरु कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस गाड़ी को अब तक पुनः शुरु न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे पुनः कब तक शुरु कर दिया जाएगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). मई, 1972 के दौरान, इलाहाबाद और फैजाबाद के बीच चलने वाली तीन जोड़ी पैसेन्जर गाड़ियां अर्थात् 3ए० एफ०/4 ए० एफ० को एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में बदल दिया गया था और उसका नाम 113/114 सरयू एक्सप्रेस रखा गया था तथा लगभग 12 स्टेशनों पर उसके हाल्ट समाप्त कर दिए गए थे। लेकिन, नवम्बर, 1973 के दौरान, जनता से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने के फलस्वरूप, 113/114 सरयू एक्सप्रेस को मूल 3 ए० एफ०/4 ए० एफ० पैसेन्जर गाड़ी में बदल दिया गया था। सरयू एक्सप्रेस को फिर से चलाने का जनता विरोध करेगी। कोचिंग स्टाक तथा मार्ग में लाइन क्षमता की कमी के कारण इस खण्ड में अतिरिक्त पैसेन्जर गाडी चलाना व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

Pilferage in Indian Ports

*176. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilferages at Indian Ports are on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons for such increase;

(c) the value of the Cargo stolen during the last three years; and

(d) steps taken to curb this trend?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The vaule of cargo stolen was more in 1980-81 than in 1979-80 in respect of Calcutta/Haldia, Kandla, Madras, Mormugao, Bombay, New Mangalore and Visakhapatnam Ports while it was less in case of Cochin, Paradip and Tuticorin Ports.

(b) There are no particular reasons for the thefts. All possible steps are being taken to further tighten the security arrangements at the ports.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Pilferage in Indian Ports

S. No.	Port	Value of the stolen cargo (Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Bombay	37·14	44·29	79·01
2.	Calcutta*	1·52	4·15	47·00

*Figures in respect of Calcutta Port Trust relate to the calendar years 1978, 1979 and 1980.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haldia	0·94	1·09	9·80
4.	Cochin	0·06	0·26	0·10
5.	Kandla	0·14	1·10	1·61
6.	Madras	1·63	2·12	6·58
7.	Mormugao	0·04	0·02	0·04
8.	Mangalore	Neg.	0·03	0·35
9.	Paradip	0·07	.0·69	0·59
10.	Tuticorin	Neg.	0·09	0·03
11.	Visakhapatnam	0·44	0·79	0·82
		41·98	54·63	143·93

Bombay Port: The Bombay Port has appointed a retired Inspector General of Police on contract basis for studying the present security arrangements and suggesting ways of improving them. His recommendations on some aspects have been received and are under consideration of the Port Trust.

Calcutta Port: Steps like construction of watch towers, raising of boundary walls and barbed wire fencing, repairs of holes and gaps in existing walls, repairing of railway gates, intensified patrolloing in the railway yard are being taken. Arrangements are also being made for induction of CISF in the main railway yard.

Cochin Port: Steps like constructing compound wall around the open berth, fencing the coal berth, provision of cabins for security men, improvement of lighting arrangements etc., have been taken.

Kandla Port: Measures like round the clock vigil, checking the *bona fides* of persons and vehicles entering and leaving the port area and intensified patrolling have been taken. The strength of the watch and ward personnel has been increased and they have been provided with arms.

Madras Port: The incidents of crime in Madras Port is reviewed once a year by the Commandant. Any short comings noticed in the security arrangements are corrected.

Mormugao Port: Proposal to augment the strength of security guards is being considered by the Port Trust.

New Mangalore Port: The port is considering the construction of a security wall, putting up of the boundary wall lights and construction of a watch tower as recommended by the Secrurity Inspection Team of the Intelligence Bureau.

Pradip Port: A wall all around the operation area is being constructed. It is also proposed to induct additional CISF Force. Encroachments from the prohibited areas have been removed.

Tuticorin Port: The proposal to increase the strength of CISF personnel is being pursued. Night patrolling has also been introduced. Entries and exits are being controlled through passes and entry permits.

Visakhapatnam Port: System of 'materials' pass has been introduced at the Port workshop and the main gate. Close liaison is being maintained by the Port Administration with the local police.

More Facilities to Students of Vishesh Kendriya Vidyala, Delhi

*177. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi started and the aims and objects thereof;

(b) what are the special facilities provided to the students of the said institution; and

(c) since when such facilities are being provided and whether the scholarship and other facilities being provided to the students will be increased in view of rising cost of living and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Vishesh Kendria Vidyalaya was started on 1-4-1971 by taking over the erst while Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies, to function as a higher secondary school with provision for special study of the languages, literature and philosophy of the border area in addition to general education in various subjects including science.

(b) The following facilities are being provided to the students of this Vidyalaya;

(i) Free education.

(ii) Free supply of text-books.

(iii) Stipend at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per student.

(iv) Free hostel accommodation including water and electricity and other ancillary services.

(v) Free medical aid for common ailments.

(vi) No deductions for Pupils' Fund.

(c) The facilities are being provided since the inception of the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya. The scholarship amount was raised from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100 per month with effect from 1.4.75. No decision has been taken on the question of a further increase in the amount of scholarship.

New Railway line between Rajpura-Chandigarh

*178. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent recommendations made by Chandigarh Advisory Committee regarding setting up of new Railway line between Rajpura and Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to scarcity of resources, it will not be possible to undertake the scheme for the present.

Promotion of drama, arts and culture

*179. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is a provision in the Sixth Plan to promote drama and other arts as instruments of culture, education and national integration with the main objective of inculating national pride and synthesising different cultural strains in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds for this purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether there is also a provision in the Sixth Plan for promotion of tribal culture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Under 'Culture' there is a provision of Rs. 51.00 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 32.90 crores in the State Sector. This provision covers the fields of Archaeology, Archives, Museums, Library, Literary, Plastic and Performing Arts and other allied fields and aims at:—

(i) preservation and conservation of cultural heritage;

(ii) fostering of cultural development; and

(iii) dissemination of cultural activities between different region and levels of Society.

The Sector-wise break-up of the Central sector plan schemes outlay of Rs. 51.00 crores is at statement-I. The State-wise and sector-wise break up of State-sector Plan outlay of Rs. 32.90 crores is not available.

Anthropological Survey of India, Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, and National School of Drama have schemes for the development of tribal culture, survey of documentation of various forms of tribal dance, drama, music and arts (details of those provision are at Statement-II).

Statement-I

Sector-wise Plan provision for culture in the central sector

1.	Archaelogical Survey of India	Rs. 6·00 crores
2.	Museums	Rs. 10·00 crores
3.	Anthropological Survey of India	Rs. 1·00 crores
4.	National Archives of India	Rs. 7·00 crores
5.	Gazetteers	Rs. 0·04 crores
6.	Institutions of Higher Tibetan Studies	Rs. 2·70 crores
7.	Memorials	Rs. 0·50 crores
8.	Libraries	Rs. 6·66 crores
9.	Secretariat	Rs. 0·20 crores
10.	Science Museums	Rs. 4·90 crores
11.	*Promotion of Arts and Culture*	
	(a) Sangeet Natak Akademi	Rs. 1·90 crores
	(b) Lalit Kala Akademi	Rs. 1·25 crores
	(c) Sahitya Akademi	Rs. 0·77 crores
	(d) National School of Drama	Rs. 1·00 crores
	(e) Strengthening of existing institutions & establishment of new institutions of Performing. Plastic and Library Arts.	Rs. 0·98 crores
	(f) Promotion of Culture	Rs. 3·60 crores
	(g) Dissemination of Culture	Rs. 1,90 crores
	(h) Scheme of Scholarships and Fellowships	Rs. 1·00 crores
	(i) Cultural Relations	Rs. 0·50 crores
	TOTAL :	Rs. 51·00 crores

Statement-II

*Provision for Tribal Culture in the Central Sector**

Scheme	Programmes	Sixth Plan Outlay
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Anthropological Survey of India	Tribes in Contemporary India	4·21
2. Sahitya Akademi	Documentation and Publication of Folk Literature	0·23
3. Sangeet Natak Akademi	Development of Tribal Culture	3·23
4. Lalit Kala Akademi	Survey of Art (Folk Traditional etc.)	11·00
5. National School of Drama	(i) Extension of Repertory Company to Tribal Areas	9·72
	(ii) Production of Folk and Tribal Arts	3·95
6. Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme	There is no separate provision. Preference will be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Students.	

*Out of the total provision of Rs. 51·00 crores as per Annexure-I.

Introduction of a passenger train between Dhanbad and Sindri

*180. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Sindri are representing for long time for a passenger train from Dhanbad to Sindri to tide over the difficult transport problem in the coal belt;

(b) whether it is a fact that he has received a number of representations in favour of running a passenger train this year for which the lines are already there;

(c) whether it is a fact that this would not involve any appreciable capital investment and so the paucity of fund would not stand in the way; and

(d) whether Government would take a positive move in the matter, if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, representations have been received.

(c) Additional investment will be necessary.

(d) Pradhankunta - Pathardih, a 15.40 kms long section which serves Sindri, has been constructed primarily for goods traffic and therefore the required facilities for passenger traffiic have not been developed on the section. Since very convenient road services are available between Dhanbad and Sindri and passenger traffic likely to offer would be only for short distances, the introduction of passenger services involving additional investment, will not be desirable.

पश्चिम दिल्ली में निरन्तर एक ही स्कूल में काम करते आ रहे अध्यापक

1844. **श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे अध्यापकों/महिला अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है जो पश्चिम दिल्ली में तिलक नगर, अशोक नगर और हरिनगर स्थित सीनियर सैकेन्डरी स्कूल (गर्ल्स) में तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से एक ही स्कूल में काम कर रहे हैं तथा कब से एक ही स्कूल में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त स्कूलों में इतनी अधिक अवधि तक उनके कार्य करते रहने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अध्यापकों/अध्यापिकाओं को एक ही स्कूल में इतने समय तक नियुक्ति शिक्षा विभाग के नियमों के अनुरूप है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार तिलक नगर में 3 तथा अशोक नगर और हरि नगर में एक-एक राजकीय बालिका सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल है । इन स्कूलों में तीन से अधिक वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे शिक्षकों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :

1. तिलक नगर नं० 1	29
2. तिलक नगर नं० 2	42
3. तिलक नगर नं० 3	26
4. अशोक नगर	27
5. हरि नगर	20
कुल	144

इन स्कूलों में ये अध्यापक भिन्न-भिन्न अवधियों से कार्य करते आ रहे हैं, सबसे पुराना मामला उस शिक्षक का है जो 23-9-1960 से कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षकों के स्थानान्तरण से सम्बन्धित मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं में दक्षता तथा शैक्षिक कुशलता के हित में बार-बार स्थानान्तरण की व्यवस्था नहीं है । तदनुसार, स्थानान्तरणों की संख्या को यथासम्भव कम से कम रखा जाता है ताकि स्कूल स्वयं उत्कृष्टता की परम्पराओं के अनुसार एक सशक्त संस्था बन सके । स्थानान्तरण केवल शिक्षकों के अनुरोध पर, अथवा पद निर्धारण या अन्य प्रशासनिक कारणों से हुए अतिरिक्त पदों के आधार पर किए जाते हैं ।

रेल लाइनें बिछाने में विदेशी आर्थिक सहयोग

1845. **आचार्य भगवान देव:** क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने के लिये विदेशी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशों से और उन रेल लाइनों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिये विदेशों से सहायता मांगी जा रही है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Providing a stoppage of Neelachal Express at Jaipur Keonjhar Road

1846. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to provide a stoppage of Neelachal Express at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Guidelines to schools and colleges for providing playgrounds

1847. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have so far given any directives or guidelines to States regarding the schools and colleges for providing therein any minimum area of levelled up obstruction-free land to be used as playgrounds by the alumni and teachers; and

(b) if so, will Government lay on the Table a copy of such directive or guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for more trains between Lonavla and Pune

1848. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Manager, Central Railway, Bombay VT has received a representation from the General Secretary, Railway Passengers Association, Chinchwad, Pune-19 (Maharashtra) in November-December, 1980 regarding their demand to increase Railway Trains between Lonavla and Pune;

(b) if so, decision taken by the Railway authorities thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking the decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Divisional Railway Manager, Bombay VT had received a letter from Railway Pravasi Sangh, Chinchwad during November, 1980 asking for introduction of additional trains on Pune-Lonavla section.

(b) and (c). On account of acute shortage of coaches, inadequate line capacity on the section and non-availability of adequate terminal facilities both at Pune and Lonavla, it is not feasible to introduce additional trains.

Captaincy scheme on trains

1849. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced the captaincy scheme on trains in the recent past;

(b) if so, the date and the names of the trains on which the scheme has been introduced;

(c) the merits of the scheme as against the previous practice;

(d) whether the staff in the Headquarters of the Zonal Railways like New Delhi/Delhi would be charging double T.A. and D.A. under this scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this step?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Instructions were issued to the Railways on 28-3-1981 to rationalise the working of Commercial staff namely Conductor, TTEs and Coach Attendants working on a train. There is nothing new in the scheme except that the Conductor or Senior TTE has been made to supervise and coordinate the working of the Commercial Staff who had been working individually as per previous practice, to ensure optimum utilisation of staff during their duty hours and better service to passengers.

(d) The staff are paid T.A. and D.A. under extent rules.

(e) Does not arise.

Revenue Accrued from Eastern Railway Stations

1850. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total revenue earned by the Railways from the different Railway Stations under Eastern Railway during the last three years, year-wise and division-wise;

(b) total expenditure made for the development of different stations during this period, year-wise and division-wise;

(c) reasons for improper maintenance and development of the different stations of Eastern Railway;

(d) how many important station under Eastern Railway have been modernised, so far, and details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the Eastern Railway and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

New Lines in Gujarat

1851. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has sent certain proposals to construct new rail lines in Gujarat State and to convert certain lines from Meter Gauge into Broad Gauge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Union Government have taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Representations have been received from the State Government of Gujarat suggesting certain railway line proposals in the State.

(b) and (c). The position in respect of these proposals is indicated below:

NEW LINES

(i) *Gandhidham-Lakhpat BG line including Gandhidham-Bhuj MG line conversion* (284 *Kms.*)

Updating of the earlier survey has been sanctioned, and the same is in progress. A decision on the project will be taken as soon as the survey is completed and the report examined.

(ii) *Bhavagar-Tarapur B.G. line* (150 *Kms.*)

Surveys carried out earlier for this line reveal that this project will not be a viable one, and therefore not taken up.

(iii) *Modasa -Shamalaji Road* (20 *Kms.*)

Survey carried out recently for this line revealed that this project will not be viable one, and therefore the proposal was not pursued.

(iv) Palanpur-Udaipur via Ambaji and Khedbvahma (160 Kms.)

(v) *Modasa-Dohad* (165 Kms.)

(vi) *Lonavada-Dungrapur* (115 Kms.)

In view of the severe constraints on resources, it will not be possible to take up these proposals for consideration.

CONVERSIONS:

E. *Chotaudaipur- Partapnagar- Chhuchhupra-Tankhala—Conversion from N.G. to B.G.*

Survey has been undertaken at the instance of the State Government as a deposit work. A decision on the project will be taken as soon as the survey is completed and report received and examined.

T. *Bhavnagar-Surendranagar - Conversion from M.G. to B.G.*

Sarendranagar-Bhavnagar section part of the large M.G. system, and if this section is converted to B.G., the main M.G. system in Kutch area will get isolated, while it is necessary to maintain a through M.G. link for operational convenience. However, the conversion work on Viramgam-Okha/ Porbandar section is already in progress, and as soon as it completed, the question of conducting a survey for the conversion of this section, will be given due consideration.

Distribution of Oral Contraceptive Pills

1852. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended to the Government that the distribution of the oral contraceptive pill should be improved and that para-medical staff should be allowed to prescribe it in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance of the pill; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Oral Contraceptive Pills are being distributed in the rural areas by certain categories of para-medical personnel subject to certain guidelines. However, the I.C.M.R. has recommended recently that village health guide may also distribute subject to certain guidelines with the stipulation that the acceptors would be examined by a doctor within six months of acceptance. The recommendation has been accepted by the Government and necessary action is being taken to suitably organise the distribution system.

(b) The following table indicates the progressive increase in the number of centres functioning (rural and urban) alongwith number of equivalent oral pill users:

Year	No. of functioning centres			No. of equivalent oral pill users
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1978-79	3684	2361	6945	81372
1979-80	4198	2463	6661	81510
1980-81	4525	2558	7083	88735

(c) It is the endeavour of the Government for continuous extension of the programme with caution.

Western Media Propagating to Boycott ASIAD 82

1853. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Western media is engaged in propagating to boycott the Asia' 82 games to be held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of the countries indulging in such propaganda;

(c) the reasons raised by these countries for boycotting Asiad '82; and

(d) what measures are being taken up to counter such propaganda?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Government has no such information.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Fly-over at Chatapathar

1854. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) progress made so far regarding the fly-over at Chatapathar between Asansol and Kulti Railway Stations; and

(b) by when both the constructions are to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Progress made so far on construction of road overbridge at Chatapathar between Asansol and Kalipahari is 5 per cent. No proposal for construction of a road over-bridge at Kulti has so far been sponsored by the State Government/ Road Authorities.

(b) The road over-bridge at Chatapathar is expected to be completed by 30-6-1983. The question of fixing any target date for a road over-bridge at Kulti does not arise.

Demands of Collies of Kolhapur

1855. SHRI S. MURUGAIN:
SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2628 dated 3-8-81 re: Demands of coolies of Kolhapur (Maharashtra) and state:

(a) whether the suggestions made in the representations dated 30th June, 1981 and 7th September, 1981 by General Secretary, Kolhapur Hamal Sangh, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) have now been fully examined and implemented by the Manager, South Central Railway, Hubli;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The suggesions made by the General Secretary, Hamal Sangh, Kolhapur have been examined and implemented wherever found justified and feasible.

(b) Extension of covered accommodation of two goods-sheds at Kolhapur has been included in 1981-82 Works Programme and capacity of platform No. 1 has been extended by 5 wagons. Extension of platform No. 2 is in progress. Clearing of circulating area including improvements to road approaches, lighting arrangements, drainage etc., to provide smooth transport operation is being done periodically. Instructions have been issued to ensure that shunting operations do not interfere with loading and

unloading of wagons. Adequate number of tarpaulins have been indented for and supply being ensured. Present strength of staff is considered adequate and is kept under review depending upon the traffic. As regards weekly rest etc. to labour, handling labour is engaged by the consignors/consignees on contract basis. The transfer of Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur section from south Central Railway to Central Railway was considered but was not found justified.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Assistance to State Government to take up T. B. Control Measures

1856. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of tuberculosis cases in different States which are mainly outbreaking from the large number of infected people;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to take some immediate steps to control such disease;

(c) the T. B. control measures propose to be taken State-wise;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to grant special assistance to various States to take up T. B. control measures; as on war-footing; and

(e) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). To tackle the problem of Tuberculosis in the country, under National T. B. Control Programme fully equipped and staffed District TB Centres to undertake TB cases finding and treatment activities are being established in the State/UTs. So far, a total of 353 such District TB Centres have been established. In addition there are about 300 other TB clinics which are undertaking TB cases finding and treatment activities. For the inpatient treatment of seriously sick TB patients nearly 44000 TB beds have been established so far. It is proposed to expand these facilities during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) so that as many number, as possible, of T.B. patients can be put under effective treatment and can recover. BCG vaccination as a part of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation in the new borns and infants is also being continued. A statement showing the number of District TB Centres, TB beds etc. already existing in each State is placed at Annexure.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

The number of Districts T.B./TB Clinics/TB beds in the country

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total of Districts in the States/ UTs	Total No. of equipped District TB Centres functioning in the States/ UTs.	Total No. of other TB Clinics functioning in the States/ UTs,	Total No, of beds functioning in the institutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	22	26	2830
2.	Assam	10	10	8	799

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	Bihar	32	25	19	1794
4.	Gujarat	19	19	6	3388
5.	Haryana	12	9	5	275
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	8	11	679
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	9	5	695
8.	Karnataka	19	19	6	2918
9.	Kerala	11	10	12	2264
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45	45	2	1699
11.	Maharashtra	26	26	27	7149
12.	Manipur	6	2	1	110
13.	Meghalaya	5	2	1	304
14.	Nagaland	7	1	2	100
15.	Orissa	13	13	..	780
16.	Punjab	12	10	6	921
17.	Rajasthan	26	26	2	1900
18.	Sikkim	4	1	4	78
19.	Tamil Nadu	16	15	40	3651
20.	Tripura	3	2	1	50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56	56	22	3461
22.	West Bengal	16	16	100	5948
Union Territories					
23.	Arunchal Pradesh	5	1	3	182
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	1	3	251
25.	Mizoram	3	1	2	60
26.	Pondicherry	1	1	3	169
27.	A. & N. Islands	2	1	1	67
28.	Chandigrah	1	1	..	10
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	..	..
30.	Delhi	1	1	10	1539
31.	Lakshadweep	1	..	..	..
	Total:	401	353	328	44066

Restoration of old Timings of link Express

1857. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) since when the timing of Link Express from Waltair to Raipur, South Eastern Railway has been changed;

(b) the reasons for changing of the old timing therefor;

(c) whether the Railway authority examined the difficulties and inconveniences of the passengers of different halting stations between Vizianagram to Titlagarh before taking this decision; and

(d) if not, whether the inconvenience of the passengers of these stations will be examind and restore the old timing of Link Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). With effect from 1.10.81, the timings of 18 Dn Watair-Raipur Link Express have been changed on account of various representations received from people of Waltair.

(c) and (d). Prior to 1-10 81, late running of 18 Dn used to affect the running of 137 Up Chhatisgarh Express as four Waltair-Nizamuddin through coaches were hauled by 18 Dn and 137 Up Bilaspur-Nizamuddin Chhatisgarh Express. Earlier margin between the arrival of 18 Dn Waltair Raipur Link Express at Raipur and departure of 137 Up Bilaspur-Nizamuddin Chhatisgrah Express at Raipur was only 40 mts. and as there is no other convenient train for haulage of these coaches, 137 Up used to be detained at Raipur. With recent change in timing of 18 Dn. the margin has been increased and as a result punctuality of 137 Up Chhatisgarh Express has significantly improved. Therefore, it is not proposed to restore the old timings of 18 Dn. Link Express except for some adjustments in the new timings.

Publicity Abroad for "Palace on Wheels'

1858. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agents have been engaged in London for publicity abroad for tour scheme "Palace on Wheels";

(b) if so, the name of publicity firm and whether any of these firms have ever been black-listed by I.T.D.C.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) For undertaking promotional campaign for tourism in India by rail including the pilot project for development of tourism in Rajasthan by rail, the Indian High Commission in London and the Director, India Tourist Office, London, have recommended a London based rm M/s Kaul Prever Harle Simoes for undertaking preparatory work. This firm had earlier handled the promotional campaign for other Government of India agencies such as Tea Board of India, India Trade Centre (Jute Division), Brussel and Trade Development Authority. It has been confirmed by the Ministry of Tourism that the firm is not blacklisted by I.T.D.C. or any other agency.

Any decision in regard to publicity agents will be taken in consultation with the Department of Tourism of the Govt. of India.

Utilisation of the capacity of ports for Container Movement

1859. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Number of containers moved so far in the different ports during the current year; portwise;

(b) What is the capacity of the ports for container movement portwise;

(c) whether the capacity of the different ports are fully utilised;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) details of steps taken by Government to utilise the full capacity of the different ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The number of containers handled at various ports during the current year is as follows:

Name of the port	*Number of containers handled during the current year (April October, 1981)*
Bomgay	77,063
Calcutta	9,882
Madras	7,595
Haldia Dock System	2,975
Cochin	16,853
Kandla	298
Mormugao	3
New Mangalore	121
Tuticorin	4,385
Visakhapanam	50
Paradip	nil

(b) Of our 10 major ports, a container berth exists now only at Haldia Dock System—it has been equipped with a portainer crane and a transtainer crane having a payload of 30 tonnes each. The capacity of the container terminal at Haldia is for handling 60,000 containers per annum. There are plans, however, to develop container handling facilities through installation of sophisticated cranes at Bombay, Madras and Cochin.

(c) and (d). The capacity for handling containers at Haldia has not been utilised fully because of the inadequate outside infrastructural facilities and absence of adequate linkage by road or rail for movement of containers from and to Haldia.

(e) Calcutta Port Trust are taking steps to promote container traffic at Haldia Port. A scheme to send containers to Haldia through barges from Calcutta has been introduced. Besides, measures like rationalisation of rates for handling containers are being taken.

Ship Acquisition Loan

1860. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee had sanctioned ship acquisition loans;

(b) if so, details thereof,

(c) whether the ministry had sanctioned further assistance also to shipping companies to tide over their problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Loans sanctioned by the Shipping Development Fund Committee till 31-10-1981 are as under:—

Rupee loan :

Public Sector	737.35 crores
Private Sector	655.72 crores
Total:	1393.07 crores

Safauns loan:

Public Sector	249.96 crores
Private Sector	154.50 crores
Total:	404.46 crores

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The financial assistance in the shape of loans analogous to SAFAUNS/postponement of SDFC loan instalment and additional loan against past acquisitions sanctioned by the Government is as under:—

Public Sector	66.73 crores
Private Sector	30.04 crores
Total:	96.77 crores

D.T.C. Buses plying on route No. 160 between Shalimar Bagh and Regal

1861. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the erratic and irregular service of DTC Buses on route No. 160 plying between Shalimar Bagh and Regal and of late the service has been badly deteriorated;

(b) if so, the average number of trips missed by the buses on this route during the months of October and November, 1981;

(c) whether Government propose to divert the route via Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar, S. P. Depot, Shankar Road Central Secretariat and Regal;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) how many buses are plying on this route and which Depot operates this service;

(f) the steps which Government propose to take not only to improve these services but also to raise their frequency particularly during the peak hours both in morning and evening;

(g) whether Government propose to introduce new routes from Shalimar Bagh to Karol Bagh Terminal, Inter-State Bus Terminal; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The operations of bus services on route number 160 have been found somewhat irregular of late, in terms of schedule trips. The average number of trips missed by the buses on this route during the months of October and November, 1981 are given below:

MONTH	TRIPS			%age of missed trip
	Sch.	Operated	Missed	
Sept '81	1800	1389	411	23%
Oct. '81	1848	1477	371	20%
Nov. '81 (upto 20th day)	1200	1002	198	18%

(c) and (d). A suggestion for diversion of the route via Punjabi Bagh Terminal, Moti Nagar, Patel Nagar and Shankar Road is being examined.

(e) Five buses are deployed on the route out of which three belong to G.T. Karnal Road Depot and two to Wazirpur Depot II.

(f) Steps are being taken to improve the maintenance of the buses and monitoring of services as scheduled to ensure regular operation of services and reduction in missing trips. In view of the existing traffic offering, it is not considered necessary to step up frequency further.

(g) and (h). Karol Bagh Terminal is connected with Shalimar Bagh by mini bus route No. M-27, and the Inter-State Bus Terminal by the services of route No. 127. Due to one way operation, while proceeding from Railway Station to Shalimar Bagh the buses do not touch Inter-State Bus Terminal as the buses of this route follow the route from Mori Gate.

Naihati Railway Station overbridges

1862. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whehter Government are aware about dangerous conditions of the overbriges of the Naihati Railway Station;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the platforms particularly platform Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are in a bad shape;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken to improve the condition of the plateform and the overbriges there; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d): There are two foot overbridges at Naihati Railway Station. Northern side foot overbridge is in a sound condition. The Central foot overbridge, however, requires heavy repairs due to heavy corrosion. Repairs to Central Foot over bridge are proposed to be carried out and completed by the end of March, 1982. Platforms are in satisfactory condition.

Number of Indians who visited Pakistan

1863. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding the number of persons who visited Pakistan during last Six months upto October, 1981.

(b) the number of Pakistani citizens who visited India during the above period; and

(c) whether there has been increase in the number of persons in comparision to the last year and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Detailed figures are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as available.

Setting up of modern medical complex at Bhubaneshwar with the aid of U. S. A.

1864. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY EWLFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a modern medical complex is proposed to be set up at Bhubaneshwar with the aid of USA;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian (Particularly from Orissa) residing in U.S.A. have expressed their desire to finance the cost of the above proposed medical complex at Bhubaneshwar;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether permission has been sought from his Ministry; and

(e) if so, when the permission is expected and progress made so far in the opening of such medical complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (e). The proposal for the establishment of a Medical Institute at Bhubaneshwar with a Medical College & Hospital was made by the "Society of Indians in U.S.A. for Advancement of Medical Education in India". The Government of India, after due consideration, have not agreed to the proposal relating to the establishment of a new medical college to which admissions would be on payment of capitation fees. The State Government have been advised suitably in the matter.

Guide to post-graduate degree course in Orthopaedics, Anaesthesiology and ENT surgery of AMU

1865. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aligarh Muslim University has been running post-graduate degree courses in Orthopaedics Anaesthesiology and ENT surgery without secured recognition from the medical council of India;

(b) whether this point not been made clear in the information guide for Admissions issued by the University; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to upto-date the Guide?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The post-graduate course in Orthopaedics offered by the Aligarh Muslim University was approved by the Medical Council of India in 1972. According to the Inspection Report of the Medical Council, the post-graduate courses in Anaesthesiology and ENT surgery could be recognised if these two departments are separated from the Department of Surgery and set up as independent units. The University has since reorganised the Surgery department and separate departments for Anaesthesiology and ENT Surgery have been set up. It is expected that on the basis of this re-organisation, the Medical Council of India would occured formal recognition to the courses.

(b) and (c): The Guide to admission issued by the only University gives general information about admission to various courses in the University, in brief. The Guide to admissions for 1981-82 has already been issued. Any change in the guide, if necessary, would be made before it is issued for the Year 1982-83.

गांधी दर्शन पढ़ाया जाना

1866. **प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लगभग 150 विश्वविद्यालयों में से कितने विश्वविद्यालयों में स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर गांधी दर्शन पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है और इस पर सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार नयी पीढ़ी को गांधी दर्शन से परिचित कराने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में गांधी दर्शन को स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में चलाने के लिए पहल करेगी, यदि हां, तो कब तक यदि नहीं तो, गांधी दर्शन के साथ ऐसा सौतेला व्यवहार करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय देश में

पहला एम०ए० के कोर्स के लिये गांधी दर्शन दिया है, क्या सरकार भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय के स्नातकोत्तर कक्षा के गांधी दर्शन विभाग को विशेष अनुदान देगी ?

रेल, शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भारत में 128 विश्वविद्यालयों में से, जिनमें विश्वविद्यालय समझी जाने वाली संस्थाएं भी शामिल हैं, आठ विश्वविद्यालय विभिन्न स्तरों पर गांधी दर्शन से सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रम पहले से ही चला रहे हैं । इन विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उनके द्वारा चलाए जा रहे पाठ्यक्रमों की सूची संलग्न है । इन पाठ्यक्रमों पर वाय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और/अथवा सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनको दिए गए कुल अनुदानों में से पूरा किया जाता है जिनके ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने गांधीवादी विचारधारा तथा आधुनिक युग में इसकी प्रासंगिकता के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन और अनुसंधान के विकास के बारे में आयोग को परामर्श देने के लिए गांधीवादी अध्ययन सम्बन्धी एक स्थायी समिति का गठन किया है ।

इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने गांधीवादी अध्ययन से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम शुरू करने हेतु आयोग के विचारार्थ विश्वविद्यालयों से विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव मांगे थे । उपयुक्त प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में पहल करना विश्वविद्यालयों पर ही छोड़ दिया गया है ।

(घ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय को गांधी वादी अध्ययन में इसके डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए पहले से ही वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है । आयोग विश्वविद्यालय के एम०ए० पाठ्यक्रम के लिए भी कुछ सहायता हेतु उसके अनुरोध पर विचार कर रहा है ।

विवरण

गांधीवादी अध्ययन में पाठ्यक्रम चलाने वाले विश्वविद्यालय ।

क्रम सं०	विश्वविद्यालय	चलाए जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रम
1	3	3
1.	भागलपुर . . .	डिप्लोमा
2.	गुजरात विद्यापीठ . .	(क) अवर स्नातक स्तर पर दो पाठ्यक्रम अर्थात् "गांधी जी का जीवन और कार्य तथा" गांधीवादी विचारधारा का साहचर्य । (ख) भारतीय दर्शन में पाठ्यक्रम से सम्बद्ध एक उच्चनर स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम ।

1	2	3
3.	कर्नाटक	डिप्लोमा
4.	मदुरै कामराज	अंशकालिक प्रमाण-पत्र और डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम ।
5.	नागपुर	डिप्लोमा
6.	सागर	गांधी दर्शन (दर्शन विभाग में)
7.	श्री वेंकटेश्वर	(क) डिप्लोमा (ख) बी० ए० स्तर पर गांधीवादी नीति शास्त्र से सम्बन्धित दो प्रश्न-पत्र । (ग) एम० ए० स्तर पर महात्मा गांधी का राजनीतिक दर्शन । (घ) एम० ए० स्तर पर ऐच्छिक प्रश्न-पत्र के रूप में गांधी दर्शन ।
8.	पंजाब	उत्तर स्नातक डिप्लोमा एम० फिल० ।

सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति और उन के कार्य का मूल्यांकन

1867. **श्री राम लालराही :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारे देश में खण्ड और तहसील स्तर पर कुछ सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को नियुक्त किया गया था ; परन्तु जनता को इस से लाभ नहीं हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कार्यकर्ताओं के कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करने की क्या प्रक्रिया है और उनके कार्य का मूल्यांकन करने वाले अधिकारी कौन हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) गांवों के लोगों द्वारा चुने गये स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को (जो पहले जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक के नाम से जाने जाते थे) गांवों में रह रहे लोगों को स्वास्थ्यवर्धक, रोगरोधी तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सम्बन्धी सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा रहा है । नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान द्वारा अन्य छः संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर 1978 तथा 1979 में किए गये इस योजना के मूल्यांकन से तथा बाद के अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण लोगों को इस योजना से लाभ मिल रहा है ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य गाइडों के काम का मूल्यांकन लोगों द्वारा स्वयं ग्राम पंचायतों अथवा ग्राम स्वास्थ्य समितियों के माध्यम से किया जाएगा और उन्हें यह अधिकार होगा कि वे स्वास्थ्य गाइड की सेवाओं से असन्तुष्ट होने की दशा में उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त करने के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों से सिफारिश कर सकती है । स्वास्थ्य गाइडों के काम का तकनीकी सुपरवीजन उपकेन्द्र/प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा किया जाएगा ।

Proposal to set up a road transport development finance corporation

1868. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
SHRI GHULAM MOHAMAD KHAN:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to set up a Road Transport Development Finance Corporation with a view to giving a fillip to the transport authority; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be formed and what would be its main functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, the proposal to set up Road Transport Development Finance Corporation is under consideration. The main idea behind the proposal is that such a specialised corporation could act as a agency to assist the State Transport Undertakings by loan finance to augment transport services.

Sikandra Rao Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti, Aligarh

1869. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether verification of 'genuineness' of Sikandara Rao (Northern Railway) Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Aligarh, was done in the month of May, 1981 by the Personnel Branch of Headquarters office;

(b) what was the date of registration, area of operation, total number of membership, share capital and 'area operation' on 4th May, 1981 at the time of inspection by the Senior Welfare Inspector (Cooperative), Headquarters' Office;

(c) whether the above nomed society was registered by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Uttar Pradesh, of his own accord or prior recommendation of the General Manager of the Zonal Railways was obtained by him. and

(d) the details of contracts held by the Society during the last one year on Bikaaner, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Moradabad and Delhi Division of the Northern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Parcel Handling Contract at Tundla

1870. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parcels and SQT handling Contract at Tundla Group of Stations was awarded in Negotiated Rates with effect from 1st December, 1980 in favour of the existing Society;

(b) if so, how much monthly lumpsum rate was recommended and approved by the Competent Authority and what was the percentage increase over the previous monthly rate;

(c) according to the assessment of the Negotiation Committee how many labourers were required at each station separately for doing the entire work and what were other factors for allowing increase in the rates paid to the society; and

(d) the quantum of traffic handled i.e. Inward, Outward and Transit packages etc. by the Society from December, 1980 to October, 1981 at each station separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE

AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 29,400/- p.m. Increase of 67 per cent.

(c) 120 labourers were assessed by the Negotiation Committee for the entire Tundla Group of Stations. The assessment of labourers for each station separately was not made. Other factors for increase in rates were volume of work and weekly off.

(d) Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sholapur—Aurangabad line

1871. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from the social workers of Osmanabed, Marathwada (Maharashtra) in the month of October, 1980 regarding the construction of railway line from Sholapur (Maharashtra) to Aurangabad (Maharashtra) via Osmanabad and Bhir (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A representation dated 31-10-80 was received from Shri Dinkar, Osmanabad for the construction of a railway line from Sholapur to Aurangabad.

(b) Sholapur and Aurangabad are already connected by rail via Dhaund and Manmad. Due to severe constraints of resources, it is not feasible at present to link Sholapur and Aurangabad via Osmanabad and Bhir as the cost of construction of this new line (320 kms.) long will come to Rs. 95 crores (approx.).

National Highway No. 47

1872. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the slow progress of National Highways especially National Highway No. 47;

(b) why the work is being allowed to be dragged on like this;

(c) whether it is due to the neglect of State Government; and

(d) when the work on National Highway No. 47 will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Government of India are aware of the general condition of all the National Highways as it is their responsibility to look after their development and maintenance. The National Highways are being constantly improved and maintained in a traffic-worthy condition within the over-all financial constraints. An allocation of Rs. 660 crores has been approved for the development of National Highways in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

National Highway No. 47 starts from Salem and terminates at Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu passing through the State of Kerala. In section from Salem to Coimbatore and Nagaroil to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu, approaches to road over bridge and other improvement work was delayed due to land acquisition, contractual complications and restricted land width. Efforts are being made to get over these difficulties and the work is expected to be completed by about March, 1983. In the portion of NH-47 in Kerala, the slow progress had been on account of frequent contractual difficulties and inability of the State PWD to execute the works

departmentally. Improvement and strengthening work in this stretch also is continuing and the widening of this Section to two lanes is almost complete. Sanctioned strengthening works are expected to be completed by June, 1983.

Grading system in Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad)

1873. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the grading system being followed by Indian Institute of Management (Ahmedabad) while awarding Post Graduate Diplomas in Management and whether there is any proposal to shift it to the numerical system prevalent in Indian Universities;

(b) whether the Institute also awards percentage of marks to each diploma-holder and if so, what is the range of numerical equivalence (percentage of marks) of different grade points awarded under the system;

(c) what is the range of each final letter grade in terms of grade points and grade point averages; and

(d) which is the academic decision making body of this Institute and whether it has framed any equivalence tables to convert grade points in to marks and if so, the details thereof and when such a decision was taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (c). The grading system followed by the Institute is based on the 5 point scale. The details of the grading system and the range of each final letter grade is given in the Annexure. At present, there is no proposal to shift to the numerical system.

(b) The Institute does not award percentage of marks to any diploma student.

(d) The Post-Graduate Programme (PGP) Committee is the academic decision making body in respect of the PGP. The Committee reports to the faculty council which is the academic decision making body of the Institute. The PGP Committee has not framed any equivalence tables.

Statement

The details of the grading system being followed by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad may be briefly stated as follows. The grades are based on the 5 point scale:

Excellent =A= 4; Good =B=3;

Satisfactory =C= 2;

Low Pass =D= 1; Fail =F=O

Besides, plus and minus signs may be added to the grades to indicate increase or decrease, as the case may be, of the numerical value by one-third e.g.

A + $=4\frac{1}{3}$ and A— $=3\frac{2}{3}$.

To determine the final grade of a student in a course, the numerical grade obtained by the student in each segment of evaluation is duly weighted and added and the overall course grade is calculated to the first decimal place. The corresponding letter grade will be determined as follows:—

Between 4.3 and 3.6 = A; Between 3.5 and 2.6 = B;

Between 2.5 and 1.6=C; Between 1.5 and 0.6 = D; 0.5 and less =F.

The cumulative grade point average in the programme is worked out for all the courses a student has taken over the two year period using the same process as used for arriving at the grade of the individual course.

Contribution of Funds for ASIAD 82 by Other Asian Countries

1874. SHRI ERA. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the contribution of funds for Asiad 82 by other Asian countries; and

(b) what is India's share?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). India is meeting the entire expenditure on the holding of the Asian Games, 1982. His Highness the Amir of Kuwait has given a cash grant of Rs. 12 crores for construction of an Indoor Stadium for Asian Games in India.

Deaths due to encephalitis in Kolar district of Karnataka

1875. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that encephalitis has claimed 323 lives mostly children in recent months in Kolar District of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the assistance given by the Centre to the State in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As per reports received, there have been 359 cases of Japanese Encephalitis with 84 deaths in Kolar District upto 25-11-1981.

(b) To combat the incidents of Japanese Encephalitis in different State, the Central Government have rushed additional material and equipment for the purpose to the affected States. Additional supply of two fogging machines and 30 M.T. of HCH (BHC) and 8 M.T. of Malathion was made to Government of Karnataka to carry out the fogging spray of BHC and Malathion in and around the affected areas to contain the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis.

जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

1876. **श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जंजीर खींचने की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं की तरफ आकृष्ट किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) पिछले दो सालों में जंजीर खींचने पर कितने आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जंजीर खींचने में अधिकांश रूप से रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ है ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) रेल सुरक्षा बल / राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के कार्मिकों की सहायता से टिकट चकिंग कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है और इस प्रकार की असामाजिक गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है ।

(ग) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने वाले 1217 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया था तथा उनसे

जुमाने के रूप में 69,561 रुपये की राशि वसूल की गयी थी ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Chinese keen on resumption of Indo-Tibetan Border Trade

1877. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is keen to resume Indo-Tibetan border trade;

(b) whether the Chinese have shown interest in India HMT watches, stoves clothes;

(c) whether any formal move in this direction has been made by Beijing;

(d) whether any talks in this regard have been held; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). During the pilgrimages to Kailash and Manasarovar some Chinese officials responsible for administrative arrangements for the pilgrims made casual enquiries about Indian goods, especially those carried by pilgrims, such as HMT watches, stoves etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Railway Employees in Iraq

1878. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway employees on deputation to the Indian Railway Construction Company who were sent to Iraq during July, August and September, 1981;

(b) whether arrangements were made for transporation of their families with them;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and arrangements made for remittances to their families for their sustenance;

(d) whether they are being paid their salaries regularly and remittances made regularly to their families in India;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and arrangements made for their livelihood in Iraq and their families here in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a)

Month	*No. of employees*
July, 81	8
August, 81	27
September, 81	24

(b) No.

(c) In accordance with the contract, only senior officers are provided with family accommodation in Iraq and their families can accompany them to Iraq. The junior officials have been provided with single accomodation and hence their families cannot accompany them to Iraq. They open Non-Resident External Account in the State Bank of India, leave standing instructions for regular remittances of the required sum to their families in India.

(d) Generally salaries are being paid regularly and remittances are regular.

(e) Does not arise.

Amount sanctioned for construction and repair of National Highways

1879. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the construction and repair of National Highways in various States particularly in the State of Orissa during last two years, year-wise and Highway-wise; and

(b) the details regarding its progress, Highways-wise in the State of Orissa during last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The statement I indicates the total amount sanctioned for the construction and repairs of National Highways of various States including Orissa during the last two years.

(b) A statement II is attached.

Statement I

Funds allotted for construction and maintenance and repairs of National Highways to various States during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Highway No. Passing through the States	National Highways Original Works		Maintenance and repair of National Highways	
			1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(*Rs. in lakhs*)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,5,7,9,43	592·50	636·78	291·67	253·01
2	Assam	31,31B, 31C, 36,37, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54'	420·00	395·00	175·77	246·60
3	Bihar	2,6,23,28,28A,30,31, 32,33	630·76	670·00	245·81	311·91
4	Chandigarh	21	..	..	2·00	3·00
5	Delhi	1,2,8,10,24	226·00	300·00	43·23	39·11
6	Goa	4A,17,17A	69·53	90·00	17·75	17·14
7	Gujarat	8,8A, 8B, 8C, 15	421·22	400·00	327·65	385·01
8	Haryana	1,2,8,10,22	250·00	380·00	73.10	100·63
9	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 21, 22	198·00	215·00	94·69	83·57
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1A, 1B	219·40	220·00	44·75	44·28
11	Karnataka	4,4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48	510·00	658·14	143·66	231·05
12	Kerala	17, 47	300·00	313·08	116·86	158·06
13	Madhya Pradesh	3,6,7,12,25,26,27,43	550·00	575·00	222·97	201·36
14	Maharashtra	3,4,6,7,8,9,13,17,50	684·00	737·00	324·16	295·43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Manipur . . .	39 , 53	75·59	69·00	21·37	25·95
16	Meghalaya . .	40, 44, 51	45.00	62·00	22·91	31·95
17	Nagaland . . .	36 , 39	..	..	2.44	0·81
18	Orissa . . .	5,5A,6,23,42,43	370·00	370·00	134·62	152·60
19	Punjab . . .	1,1A,10,15,21,22	225·00	335·00	129·21	98·00
20	Rajasthan . . .	3,8,11,15	340·00	445·00	198·35	222·69
21	Tamil Nadu . .	4,5,7,7A,45,46,47,49	528·00	500·00	142·18	147·72
22	Uttar Pradesh . .	2,3,7,11,24,25,26,27, 28, 29	900·00	970.00	364·58	430·57
23	West Bengal . .	2,6,31,31A,31C,32, 34, 35, 41	400·00	500·00	268·24	241·00
24	B. R. D. B. . .	39, 44, 52, 53, 54, 31A	385·00	390·00	20·85	20·95
25	Ferry Vessel at Pandu .	..	..	..	21·34	30·58
26	Port Trust Cochin .	..	..	..	..	1·97
		TOTAL . .	8400·00	9231·00	3450·16	3774·95

Statement II

Details of National Highway works sanctioned in Orissa

N.H.No.	1979-80		1980-81		
	No. of works sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of works sanctioned	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
I ROAD WORKS					
5	7	20.692	4	15.632	
5A	..	..	..	..	
6	5	9.165	8	145.998	All works are in various stages of progress
23	..	..	3	75.897	
42	6	96.831	5	113.912	
43	3	2.025	4	6.095	
TOTAL	21	12.8713	24	357·534	
II BRIDGE WORGS					
42	..	..	1	37.348	
TOTAL	..	..	1	37.348	

Over loading and non issuance of tickets in Matador Shuttle service

1880. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Matador Shuttle Service introduced recently in Delhi carry more number of passengers than authorised and do not issue tickets in lieu of fare charged thereby causing inconvenience to the commuters who pay more fare for their comfort and thus violate the provisions of the licences granted to them and also that of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and as conceal the income so earned;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in these directions together with the results thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to abolish the operation of these Matadors as they operate on the parallel routes of DTC and cause financial loss to DTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b). Delhi Administration have intimated that no complaint has been received regarding matadors carrying more than authorised number of passengers. As for issue of tickets, as these shuttle services are to run on flat fare basis, and not as stage carriages, they are not required to issue tickets.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration. The operation of Matador vans mostly caters to passengers which the DTC is not able to lift.

Governing bodies of Colleges under Delhi Administration

1881. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News items captioned "College principal Victim of Politica" and "college bodies packed with Congressmen-I" appearing in the Indian Express of 4th and 16th October, 1981.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken to remove the persons from the governing bodies of the colleges run by Delhi Administration with primary school qualifications and matriculations etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the information received from the University of Delhi, the Principal of the Rajdhani College had applied for re-employment after retirement but the Governing Body of the College rejected the application.

The University of Delhi has prescribed certain guidelines to be observed by the private colleges, including the Delhi Administration colleges, for constitution of their governing bodies. According to these guidelines, 50 per cent of the members of the governing bodies of the Delhi Administration colleges are selected by Delhi Administration from out of a panel of names prepared by the University of Delhi from amongst eminant Professors, Advocates, Journalists and other prominent educationists and the remaining 50 per cent of their nominees are proposed by the Delhi Administration from outside this panel.

These guidelines do not lay down any academic qualifications for the membership of these bodies. In the absence of any statutory provision in this regard, the University of Delhi does not propose to initiate action for removal of any members on the basis of their educational qualifications.

India Office Library

1882. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest development in regard to the getting the India Office Library and important records to India;

(b) whether a suggestion has been mooted to get at least microfilms or photocopies of some important treasures;

(c) If so, the broad outlines of this proposal and the total expenditure involved; and

(d) how these books and records will be screened and selected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The matter is still under negotiation with the Government of U.K. in consultation with the Governments of other countries concerned. Efforts are being made to settle this issue as early as possible.

(b) to (d) Pending settlement of the question of sharing of the India Office Library assets and records a biltateral agreement was signed between the National Archives of India and the India Office Library and Records, London in November, 1975, which provides for the exchange of microfilms on roughly equitable basis between the two institutions to fill in the gaps in their respective holdings and to further enrich both the institutions with additional historical research material. In pursuance of this Agreement two officers of the National Archives of India were deputed to London in 1976-77 to identify the gaps and list out our requirements. They prepared a list of about 400 pages for this purpose. On the basis of the list compiled by them, microfilms of relevant material are being obtained from the India Office Library. No separate estimates have been prepared for this item of work and the expenditure involved is being met out of the budget allocation of the National Archives of India.

Alleged Swindling by Employees of Northern Railways Loco Running Shed

1883. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some unscrupulous employees of the Northern Railway Loco Running Shed have established a well organised racket swindling Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs every month; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On receipt of certain complaints alleging fititious payment and over-payments to casual labour/substitutes in the Loco Shed, Lucknow, the matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation since it *prima-facie* appears to involve not only, the Railway employees, but also outsiders. Based on the results of investigation, action as warranted would be taken.

Implementation of Motor Vehicles Act

1884. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "New Motor Vehicles Act suggested" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 27th September, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether precautions have been taken to implement the provisions contained in the MVA 1939; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) News item has referred to suggestion in connection with the proposal of setting up of a Road Transport Development Finance Corporation. The suggestion has been noted.

(c) and (d). The proposal referred to above does not envisage any change in the M.V. Act, 1939.

Amount Allotted for Maintenance and Repair of N. H. No. 31 from Barauni to Siliguri

1885. SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Total amount allotted for maintenance and repair of N. H. No. 31 from Barauni to Siliguri; and

(b) Details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Funds for maintenance and repairs for National Highways are allotted in bulk to the States concerned for all the National Highways within the State. Further, sub-distribution is done on a pro rata pasis and depending on the actual ground requirement of different sections and inter-se-priorities. An amount of about Rs. 296 lakhs and Rs. 202 lakhs have so far been allotted to Bihar and West Bengal respectively for maintenance and repairs of National Highways for 1981-82 in which this particular stretch lies. Special repair and flood damage repair works on this particular stretch are going on to the extent of approximately Rs. 38 lakhs.

Construction of Kanhar Bridge

1886. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Chand Ram, the then Minister of Shipping and Transport had laid down the foundation stone for the construction of Kanhar Bridge in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the construction work of said Bridge has not been started so far;

(c) if so, the reason thereof; and

(d) when the work of this bridge is expected to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of India had approved a grant of Rs. 66.6 lacs towards 1/3 rd cost of Rs. 200 lacs for bridges over Kanhar and Satbahani in Mirzapur district, the balance cost being equally shared by U.P. and Bihar Governments. Subsequently, Bihar Government expressed their inability to share the cost of Kanhar bridge as it was 13 K.M. inside U.P. The U.P. Government has since agreed to meet 50 per cent of cost of Kanhar Birdge in case the remaining 50 per cent is provided by the Central Government. In order to facilitate a decision in this regard, U.P. Government have been asked to submit the

modified estimates as already requested for. Actual construction can be taken only after the detailed estimates are sanctioned.

Allotment of coal wagons for industries

1887. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priorities for the allotment of coal wagons have been fixed for various industries;

(b) if so, what was the allocation for different industries in the last year and what will be in the coming year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the priorities earlier fixed have been cancelled, and allocations are being made by DRM Calcutta on his recommendations; and

(d) if so, what is the criterion fixed by him for such recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Steel Plants, thermal power stations, cement, fertilizer, textile, paper and heavy chemical industries are treated as priority sectors and efforts are made to meet their requirement of coal in full.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise. He follows the priority as mentioned in (b) above.

Behaviour of Ocean

1888. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has embarked upon an experiment to unravel the mysterious behaviour of ocean especially of the sound waves in the deep sea;

(b) if so, the details of the experimental project; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, (EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has undertaken a project to study sound transmission in coastal seas. An interactive computer system has been set up to theoretically investigate the propogation of sound waves in simulated coastal sea. In addition, a model tank has been designed and built wherein ocean conditions like temperature variations, rough ocean bottom and wind driven ocean waves at the surface are simulated. The theoretical work has shown interesting results. The experimental work has just begun.

आरक्षित कोटे के अन्तर्गत विकलांगों को दी गई नियुक्तियों का ब्यौरा

1889. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष के दौरान सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में श्रेणी–3 और 4 के पदों में से तीन प्रतिशत का आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मंत्रालयों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने विकलांग लोगों को रोजगार दिया है तथा ऐसे विकलांगों की संख्या क्या है और उन्हें नियमित आधार पर उपलब्ध कराए गए रोजगार का स्वरूप क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में

उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भारत सरकार के अधीन "ग" और "घ" वर्गों के पदों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने के सम्बंध में आदेश 4 नवम्बर, 1977 को तथा सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के अंतर्गत पदों के सम्बंध में ऐसे ही आदेश 30 मार्च, 1978 को जारी किए गए थे ।

(ख) यह जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा उसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Manufacture of Low Potency Oral Contraceptive Pills

1890. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to allow low potency oral contraceptive pills to be made in India and dispensed without a doctor's prescription; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the details of guidelines for its use by women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Low dose hormonal oral contraceptive pills are already in use in the National Family Welfare Programme since 1975 and are distributed in the rural areas by certain categories of para-medical personnel with the condition that the acceptors must be examined by a doctor within three months of acceptance. A check list for selection of such acceptance by para-medicals is also in use, a copy of which is enclosed.

Women having any contraindication are not prescribed oral pills.

Statement

CHECK-LIST FOR SELECTION OF ORAL PILL ACCEPTORS BY PARA-MEDICALS

Para-medical personnel should fill the following points before selecting an acceptor for oral pills :

Is the women

1. Above 35 years	No——	Yes——
2. Taking Oral Contraceptive pills continuously for over five years.	No——	Yes——
3. Nulliparous* (Women having no issues)	No——	Yes——
4. Pregnant	No——	Yes——
5. Lactating	No——	Yes——
6. Gross malnutrition	No——	Yes——
7. Obese (overweight)	No——	Yes——
8. Yell w colour of skin and eyes	No——	Yes——
9. Smoker	No——	Yes——
10. Diabetic (sugar in urine)	No——	Yes——
11. Complaint of prolonged/frequent headache	No——	Yes——
12. Visual disturbances	No——	Yes——
13. Fits	No——	Yes——
14. Lump in breast	No——	Yes——

15.	Oedema of extremities (albumin in urine)	No——	Yes——
16.	Persistent or frequent attacks of pain in abdomen.	No——	Yes——
17.	Breathlessness on exertion	No——	Yes——
18.	Irregular menstrual period/vaginal bleeding	No——	Yes——
19.	History of toxemia of pregnancy £	No——	Yes——
20.	Pulse rate above 120 per minute	No——	Yes——
21.	Repeated skin rashes	No——	Yes——

If all the above are answered in negative except N . 2, the patient may be selected for oral contraceptives. If any of the above except 2 are answered in positive the patient must be seen by a physician before oral contraceptives are prescribed.

£Nulliparous should be put on pills only after they have been examined by a doctor.

£Patient with history of toxemia of preganancy should not be put on pills.

Pay Limit of Government Servants for Free Diet Charges during Hospitalization

1891. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had revised the pay scales of its employees but had not revised the pay limit proportionately for free diet charges for treatment of Government servants or their dependents suffering from T.B. who require hospitalisation in T. B. Sanatorium;

(b) whether pay limit of Rs. 100/ was last raised to Rs. 300/- for free diet charges;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise this pay limit in proportion to the revised pay scales; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). No. Under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules the new limit in the revised scales of pay for reimbursement of diet charges in case of patients sufffering from Tuberculosis is Rs. 640/- P.M.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Visit of Portuguese Foreign Minister

1892. SHRI SUBHASHCHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Minister of Portugal visited India and had discussion on various issues recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Foreign Minister of Portugal and I had useful discussions and we agreed that our relations should be further strengthened in the coming years.

Selection of Athletes for Asiad Coaching Camp

1893. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of athletes selected for Asiad coaching camp;

(b) the basis of their selection; and

(c) the number of athletes selected from Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) For the three Asiad Coaching Camps held during 1981, the number of athletes selected was 136, 121 and 120 respectively.

(b) The Amateur Athletics Federation of India, which is responsible for the Selection of Indian athletes for Asiad Coaching Camps, has informed that the basis of selection for the first coaching camp was the performance of athletes in the preceding two national Championships i.e., the All India Inter State Athletics Meet held in February, 1981 and the All India open Athletics Meet held in March, 1981. Due consideration was also given to the performance of athletes in other important meets like the Inter University Meet, Inter Services Meet, Inter Railways Meet and Inter Police Meet. The basis for selection of athletes for the second and third coaching camps was their performance in the first and second coaching camps.

(c) Twenty three.

Number of barges available with Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Port Trusts

1894. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of barges available with Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Port Trusts;

(b) whether the foreign ships are being compelled to bring their own barges because of non-availability of barges in the major ports; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the number of barges available in these major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The Portwise position about the availability of barges in respect of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta is as under:

(a) *Bombay*	*Madras*	*Calcutta*
Three (In addition, there are 65 barges owned by private owners).	Three	Six (In addition, there are about 730 barges owned by private operators)

(b) *Bombay*	*Madras*	*Calcutta*
No. One foreign shipping line M/s. Maritime transport Overseas has so far imported four dumb barges of 2500 tonnes capacity each to discharge steel cargo from their own ships in midstream.	No.	No.

(c) *Bombay*	*Madras*	*Calcutta*
There is no proposal to acquire more bar gesas available barges are adequate.	Three self-propelled barges are proposed to be procured.	There is no proposal to acquire more barges as available barges are adequate.

Accident of 6 DN Amritsar-Howrah Mail near Patna

1895. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of persons including some Members of Parliament were injured when the 6 Dn. Amritsar-Howrah Mail met with an accident near Patna on 27th September, 1981;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the cause of the accident; and

(d) if so, result thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On 26-9-81 while 6 Dn. Amritsar-Howrah Mail was being received on the Down loop line at Patna Saheb Station on Eastern Railway, it collided with an engine. As a result of the accident 7 persons including 3 Members of Parliament sustained injuries.

(c) Yes.

(d) The report of the inquiry is awaited. On receipt of the report suitable action will be taken.

Passenger halts sanctioned

1896. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of passenger halts sanctioned during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in South Eastern Railway;

(b) the names of the passenger halts have already been commissioned;

(c) the name of the passenger halts are yet to be commissioned; and

(d) the specific reasons of such inordinate delay in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Six.

(b) Mukesteswar (Puri).

(c) (1) Arun Nagar (2) Bharaohi (3) Saraswati Nagar (4) Mahabinayak Road and (5) Kapali Road.

(d) The necessary technical formalities connected with opening of such halts are being processed.

Scheme Research Employees of IITs

1897. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the Directors of IITs to discuss the issue of the Scheme Research Employees of IITs;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the meeting of all the Directors of IITs took place on 24th April, 1981 and again 20th August, 1981;

(c) whether the Directors made any suggestions to Government on the Scheme Research Employees;

(d) if so, the suggestions made by them; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Directors recommended that:

(i) All persons appointed in time bound projects/sponsored Research Projects be appointed on a contract for a specific period or for the duration of the Project.

(ii) The scales of pay for such appointments should be the same as approved by the Government for various cadres in the IITs. However, the designations for senior appointments should be different from the normal academic/administrative designations so as to distinguish them from the regular cadres.

(iii) The detailed Rules on the subject may be worked out by each of the IITs.

(e) The matter will be examined after the detailed rules are received from the IITs.

Six Railway lines in N. E. Region

1898. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any difficulties in going ahead with the implementation of six new railway lines in the North-East region;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to overcome the difficulties; and

(c) when will these railway lines be ready for rail movement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) In matters like acquisition of land etc., proper liaison is being maintained with the State Governments concerned at the highest level. Necessary action is also in hand for expediting supply of permanent way materials required for construction and to mobilise the necessary manpower for supervision of work.

(c) Efforts are being made to complete work on these six lines and to open them to traffic progressively from 1983 onwards, subject to availability of land etc.

Preventive measures recomended to contain haemorrhagic conjunctivits

1899. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert Committee has been appointed to study all aspects of haemorrhagic conjunctivits and recommended preventive measures;

(b) whether the expert Committee has submitted a report;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the number of persons affected by the disease state-wise during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). No. However, Indian Council of Medical Research recently convened a Study Group meeting on the subject. ICMR themselves are initiating action on the recommendations of the Study Group.

(d) No data on this aspect is available.

Number of persons killed by DTC Buses

1900. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by Delhi Transport Corporation buses during 1980-81;

(b) the causes of these bus accidents; and

(c) the compensation paid to the families of these killed and to the injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) 169.

(b) The causes of accidents can be attributed to the following main factors:—

(i) Human failure on the part of DTC driver, such as:—

(a) Rash and negligent driving; and

(b) Error of judgement etc.

(ii) Human failure on the part of the other party including commuters, such as:

(a) Boarding and on alighting from:

(i) bus is motion;

(ii) lack of traffic sense on the part of road users, etc.

(iii) Mechanical failure of the DTC bus.

(iv) Mechanical failure of the other vehicles.

(v) Mixed traffic conditions.

(vi) Bad road geometrics.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,27,000 was paid as compensation in respect of accident for which claims were received by DTC. Of this, a sum of Rs. 95,000 was paid to the Legal Representatives of the deceased persons in fatal accidents and Rs. 32,000 as compensation to the injured. These cases were settled out of court.

Assistance for improvement of minor harbour

1901. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to consider assisting State Governments in the matter of improvement of minor harbours in view of the fact that major harbours are getting congested and also to make use of minor harbours wherever possible in national interest; and

(b) if so, will the Government of India formulate a suitable plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). As per the decision of the National Development Council, funds for the development of minor ports are being allocated in the State Sector Plans. No funds for the purpose are allocated in the Central Sector. There is no proposal to extend any further financial assistance to the States for the development of minor ports.

As regards the use of minor ports in view of conguestion at the major ports, it is stated that the minor ports are being used to the extent possible, depending upon port facilities and the facilities for clearance of cargo.

स्लीपर बनाने वाली फैक्टरी

1902. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिर्जापर जिले में स्थापित की जाने वाली स्लीपर बनाने की फैक्टरी की किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या स्लीपर बनाने की फैक्टरी में कार्य में तेजी लाई जाएगी ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) केवल मिर्जापुर जिले में स्लीपरों का कारखाना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव

नहीं है । यह कारखाना वाराणसी के समीप पिछड़े क्षेत्र में जिसमें मिर्जापुर जिला भी शामिल है, स्थापित किया जाना था ।

(ख) यह कारखाना खलिलपूर स्टेशन पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है, जो मिर्जापुर जिले के समीप है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Saudi proposals to solve Palestine problem

1903. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evaluated Saudi Arabia's proposals for the Arab-Israeli dispute over Palestine;

(b) whether Government are of the view that Israel has a irreversible right to a secure state within its pre-1967 boundaries; and

(c) if so, the diplomatic initiative taken for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Government has welcomed the Saudi initiative which is in line with India's general position.

(b) The Government is of the view that a just and comprehensive solution of the West Asian problem can only be achieved by ensuring the total withdrawal by Israel from Arab territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem, restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the establishment of a Palestinian state, recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

(c) India has repeatedly affirmed that it is second to none in taking a stand consistent with the policy hitherto followed.

कोयले की कमी के कारण रेल गाड़ियों का रद्द किया जाना

1904. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द की गई रेल गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष रद्द की गई गाड़ियों की संख्या से यह संख्या अधिक है या कम ; और

(ग) इन गाड़ियों के रद्द किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

रेल, एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण तथा संसदीय कार्य विभागों में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) मई, 1981 से अक्तूबर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान कोयले की कमी के कारण प्रतिदिन औसतन 146 जोड़ा पैसेंजर गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं । 1980 की तदनुरूपी अवधि में 34 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं ।

(ग) अलग-अलग गाड़ियों की आय के बारे में सूचना संकलित नहीं की जाती और इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Study by NSS volunteers regarding drop-outs of harijans and their ignorance to development schemes

1905. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent study conducted by the NSS Volunteers of the Kurukshetra University (Times of India dated, 10th October, 1981) that of the drop-outs on the State's village schools, 90 per cent are Harijans and that most of the villages

were ignorant about the developmental schemes and the facilities available;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto; and

(c) whether any such assessment has been made in the case of village schools in the State of Bihar and if so, result thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The report is based on the findings of a preliminary survey conducted by NSS Units in Kurukshetra University Colleges/Departments. The findings do not reflect the total picture in Haryana.

The Government of Haryana are aware of the problem and, among other measures, are implementing incentive programmes like attendance scholarships and free uniforms for Harijans girls; free suply of stationery and writing materials to Harijans students; and, suply of textbooks through book banks in all Primary, Middle, Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(c) No such study in Bihar has come to the notice of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिलों की वैगनों की सप्लाई

1906. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट जिले को सामान लाने ले जाने के लिये वैगनों की सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वैगनों के आवंटन के लिये आवेदन करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

गंगा पर पुल

1907. प्रो० सत्यव्रत सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पटना के सामने गंगा नदी के दीघाघाट और पहलेजाघाट पर रेल पुल बनाने की मांग पर कोई ध्यान दे रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह रेल पुल को हाजीपुर के सामने के अतिरिक्त पटना और आरा के बीच किसी अन्य स्थान पर बनाना संभव नहीं है ; और

(ग) हाजीपुर के सामने एक सड़क पुल पहले ही बना हुआ है फिर भी वहां पटना के पूर्व में एक और रेल पुल बनाने की मंजूरी देने तथा रेल तथा सड़क दोनों पलों का मोकामा में बनने तथा सोनापुर और इसके पश्चिम में कोई भी पुल रेल और सड़क पुल न होने का क्या औचित्य है ?

रेल, एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : (क) से (ग) इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त स्थल का चुनाव करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय जल एवं शक्ति अनुसन्धान केन्द्र पुणे में नमूना परीक्षण चल रहे हैं । यह परीक्षण अन्तिम चरण में है । इस पुल के लिए तकनीकी व्यवहारिकता

अध्ययन करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवम् यातायात सर्वेक्षण का काम भी 1981-82 के बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है तथा यह काम प्रगति पर है। सी०डब्ल्यू०पी० आर०एस० से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद इस पुल का निर्माण-कार्य शुरू करने के बारे में विचार सरकार के साथ परामर्श करके अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो।

Puri Hotel

1908. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Puri Hotel, run by the Railways earns Rs. 5 lakhs in foreign exchange from foreign tourists;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment as to how the tourism section of the Railways has been functioning and what were its earnings during the last two years from internal tourists and foreign tourists separately;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what further efforts have been made to attract foreign tourists to Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The earnings in foreign exchange during 1979-80 and 1980-81 were Rs. 4,72,424 and Rs. 4,85,335 respectively.

(b) to (d). The earnings from sale of Indrail Passes to foreign tourists during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are 9,14,454 and 12,11,554 in U.S. Dollars respectively. Figures of earnings from internal tourists are not separately maintained.

A pilot project called "Palace on Wheels", a rail package, is proposed to be launched for development of tourism in Rajasthan in coordination with Rajasthan Government.

Suratgarh Jaisalmer line

1909. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to lay a broad gauge railway line from Suratgarh to Jaisalmer parallel to Rajasthan canal has been under consideration of the Railway Board for a long time;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Union Government several times to lay this railway; and

(c) if so, the time by which the proposal for construction of this railway line will be approved and work started thereon after conducting a survey?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Due to scarcity of resources it is not possible to take up the Project during the Sixth Plan.

Compensation to the victims of hit and run cases on road

1910. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has formulated scheme to give effect to the recommendations of the Law Commission and the assurance given in the Parliament in December, 1977 regarding compensation to be paid to victims of

hit and run cases in motor vehicles accidents;

(b) whether this scheme have already been approved by the Transport Development Council; and

(c) if so, what are the main details of the proposed scheme and by what time the same is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to provide solatium to the victims of hit and run cases, it is proposed to create a fund to be contributed by General Insurance Corporation, Central Government and State Govts. The fund is to be administered by an Authority to be set up for the purpose. It is proposed that he fiscal quantum of solatium be Rs. 5,000|- in the case of death and Rs. 1,000|- in the case of serious injury. In order to make the Scheme operative, enabling provision is required to be introduced by inserting new Section 94-A in Chapter VIII of the Motor Vehicles Act by an amendment so that the Central Government is authorised to create a solatium fund and manage the same. The relevant amendment is presently under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Law.

Allotment of three tier sleeper coach in 3UP/4DN Bombay-Howrah Mail

1911. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by the Government to fulfil the long pending demand of the people of Eastern part of the country working in Jabalpur for allotment of one three tier sleeper coach in 3UP|4DN Bombay-Howrah Mail via Allahabad; and

(b) details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (b). One composite first and second class sleeper coach daily and one composite first and second class coach on six days in a week are running between Jabalpur and Howrah by 3UP|4DN Bombay-Howrah Mail. In view of the hauling capacity of the locomotives there is no proposal to provide an additional three tier sleeper coach bitween these points.

Foreign Ministers talks with British authorities

1912. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently talks were held with the British Authorities about Indian community settled in Britain will not be subjected to redial harassment and discrimination; and

(b) if so, the out come thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) Yes, Sir. During my recent visit to UK, I discussed the problems of the Indian community settled in UK with the British Home Secretary.

(b) I mentioned our hope and confidence that the various assurances given regarding the rights of Indians settled in the UK, would be implemented on a non-discriminatory basis. The question of UK Passport holders living in India was also dicussed. The talks were useful.

Diesel P. O. H. shop at Siliguri

1913. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several representation from the Union Organisations including recognised North Frontier Railway Mazdoor Union, UCR, North Frontier Railway and other prominent citizens, M.L.A., West Bengal Government and M.P. against the closure of the Diesel POH shop at Siliguri Junction;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to abandan the move by immediately issuing order in the interest of the Railways as well as the economy of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, some representations have been received.

(b) Representations received have raised the following main points:

(i) Shift of POH will reduce employment potential in Siliguri area.

(ii) Hardship will be caused to the staff employed at Siliguri.

(iii) Several offices and organisations are being shifted out of West Bengal and the Eastern region.

(iv) Staff at Siliguri shed have done good work in the past and should continue POH.

(c) Periodical Overhaul (POH) is a scheduled repair to Diesel Locomotives undertaken at specified intervals. Heavy repair schedules of this nature can be undertaken in centralised workshops only and not in Loco Sheds where facilities for such heavy repairs do not exist. In the past due to shortage of capacity for Diesel Loco POH in Workshops, some Diesel Sheds including Siliguri were undertaking POH as a temporary expedient. Now that facilities have been set up in the centralised Workshops, PHO at Siliguri and other Diesel Loco Sheds is being discontinued. While this shift is being done, it is being ensured that no staff is retrenched and are all absodbed in alternative lines of activity.

Diesel Loco POH facility on the Railways is planned on all India basis and does not cater to the requirement of individual Zonal Railways or States. POH facility at Ajmer is for the total MG requirement of POH for the Northern and Western regions that include Western, Northern, North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways.

There is no proposal under consideration for continuing Diesel Loco POH work in Loco Sheds.

Stagnation of Delhi primary teachers

1914. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 primary teachers in Delhi are stagnating in their grades to the extent that some are drawing the same scale for the last 26 years with no chances of promotion;

(b) is it also a fact that the Triguna Sen Committee had proposed ten years for a teacher to reach the maximum of his scale;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Committee and the action taken with regard to the recommendaions; and

(d) what is the promotion policy regarding different grades of Delhi Primary Teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Committee of Members of Parliament on Education under Dr. Triguna Sen's Chairmanship made its recommendations for teachers in general. Regarding the status of teachers the Committee recommended that it was necessary to make a sustained effort to attract to the teaching profession, a significant proportion of talented young men and women who leave the schools and Universities every year and to retain them as dedicated, enthusiastic and contented teachers. The recommendations also emphasized improvement of the emoluments and conditions of worn and service of teachers and the provision of adequate opportunities of professional advancement. Based on these recommendations, the Government of India adopted a National Policy on Education (1968). The National Policy states that emoluments and other service conditions of teachers should be adequate and satisfactory having regard to their qualifications and responsibilities. The National Policy document was recommended to the State Governments for implementation. On their part, the Government of India have revised upwards the scales of pay of school teachers working under Government, local bodies and Government aided schools in all the Union Territories excepting the U.T. of Chandigarh.

(d) In M.C.D., the promotion to the posts of Headmasters is made on 100 per cent basis from Assistant Teachers. Further, 42 per cent posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (General) in the scale of Rs. 440—750 in schools under Delhi Administration, are filled by promotion of Primary Teachers working in Schools run by M.C.D. In primary schools of N.D.M.C. 75 per cent posts of T.G.Ts are reserved for Departmental promotion of such primary teachers as possess the prescribed educational qualifications for the post of T.G.T.

तिलक नगर में दिल्ली के खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण विभाग द्वारा छापे

1915. **श्री भीखा भाई :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान तिलक नगर में दिल्ली के खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण विभाग द्वारा मारे गए छापों के संबंध में 30 अगस्त, 1981 को नई दिल्ली से प्रकाशित एक हिन्दी पत्रिका "राष्ट्रीय छाया" के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या प्रैस रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित तथ्यों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ग) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि भविष्य में कर्मचारी/अधिकारी ऐसे भ्रष्ट कार्यों में शामिल न हों, क्या कदम उठाये गये है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट आरोप न होने के कारण दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कोई जांच नहीं करवाई है ।

(ग) खाद्य पदार्थों के निरीक्षणों तथा नमूने भरने के काम की निगरानी सामान्यतया स्थानीय स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा की जा रही है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Compulsory sports training in schools and colleges

1916. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that despite much talked about compulsory sports training in schools and colleges, the consumption of sports goods in India is much less; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

भगत की कोठी डीजल शैड

1917. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भगत की कोठी डीजल शेड की रखरखाव क्षमता हाल में 50 इजनों (डीजल इंजन) से बढ़कर 80 इंजन कर दी गई थी जिस पर इसके लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो हाल में बड़ी संख्या में डीजल इंजनों को इस शेड से अन्य डिवीजनों में भेजे जाने तथा इस डीजल शेड में भाप इंजन भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि पानी और कोयले की भारी कमी के कारण इस क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर बहुत सी महत्वपूर्ण रेलगाड़ियां रद्द की गई हैं ?

रेल, एवं शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 40 से बढ़ाकर 80 रेल इंजन खड़े करने के लिए भगत की कोठी की डीजल शेड को विस्तृत करने का काम 1.42 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर स्वीकृत करके 1978-79 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था । यह लागत बाद में बढ़ा कर 1.66 करोड़ रुपये कर दी गयी थी और मई 1980 में इसे मंजूर किया गया था । यह काम प्रगति कर रहा है ।

(ख) उत्तर रेलवे, पश्चिम रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण रेलवे के बीच डीजल रेल इंजनों की निकासी को अन्तर-रेलवे निर्भरता को कम करने तथा दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे से कम निकासी के लिए दक्षिण रेलवे की क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए, अक्तूबर, 1981 में उत्तर रेलवे से 18 वाई डी एम-4 रेल इंजन दक्षिण रेलवे को अन्तरित कर दिये गये हैं। पश्चिम रेलवे पर उपयोग में आ रहे रेल इंजनों के अन्तरण से इस शेड में कमी आ जायेगी ।

भगत की कोठी डीजल शेड को कोई भाप रेल इंजन अन्तरित नहीं किया गया था ।

Separate Archaeological circle for Orissa

1918. SMT. JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Orissa Government for opening a separate Archaeological Circle for Orissa with headquarters at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the progress made so for in the implementation of the above proposal;

(c) the steps taken so far proposed to be taken for the preservation and maintenance of the monuments of Orissa, and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the Government does not consider it necessary to create a separate Circle for Orissa.

(c) Steps have been taken to execute preservation and maintenance works at the monuments, as per their requirements. However, mention may be made of the main preservation works executed in the recent past at the Jagannath temple at Puri, Sun Temple at Konarak, Temples at Bhubaneswar, Execavated remains at Ratangiri Rock-cut caves at Udayagiri, Ashoka roc edict at PJaugada, Varahi temple at Chourasi and Barabati Fortress at Cuttack.

(d) The details of preservation works are: structural repairs to consolidate the fabrics of monuments, making the exterior portions watertight, chemical treatment of building materials and application of a preservative on monuments wherever necessary and development of areas around important monuments by landscaping.

Filling up of post of Director in National Library, Calcutta

1919. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the post of Director of National Library, Calcutta is lying vacant for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The post of Director, National Library, Calcutta is lying vacant since 1st October, 1980.

(b) The post being "Selection' post is to be filled up through the Union Public Service Commission. The Commission having not been able to find a suitable person, have suggested certain amendments in the recruitment rules which are under examination.

विकलांगों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए तथा सरकारी कार्यालयों में रोजगार के लिए विधान

1920. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष में सरकार ने कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सरकारी नौकरियां दी हैं ;

(ख) 1981 के दौरान उन्हें कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांगों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ कानून बनाने का है ।

रेल एवं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार जनवरी से सितम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में 984 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(ख) उनके वेतन के अतिरिक्त उन्हें और कोई वित्तीय सहायता देने की कोई योजना इस समय कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही है।

(ग) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक विस्तृत कानून का सुझाव देने के लिए एक कार्यदल स्थापित किया गया है। कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

1921. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक वर्ष दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान तत्संबंधी वार्षिक ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं और ऐसी अस्वभाविक मौतों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सर्वेक्षण किया है।

(ख)

क्रम संख्या	वर्ष	घातक दुर्घटनाएं	मृतकों की संख्या
1.	1978	686	717
2.	1979	726	763
3.	1980	637	663
4.	1-1-81 से 15-11-81 तक	607	631

(ग) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :--

(1) भीड़ के समय यातायात पुलिस अधिकारियों द्वारा गश्त लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी गयी है। ताकि यातायात निर्बाध गति से हो सके।

(2) यातायात नियमों को सख्ती से लागू किया जा रहा है। दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंड देने के लिए प्रातः काल और सांयकाल में 12 मोबाईल न्यायालय कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(3) सड़क रोकने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करना शुरु कर दिया गया है ताकि उन्हें हटाकर सड़क प्रयोक्ताओं के लिए अधिक जगह उपलब्ध की जा सके।

(4) गाड़ी नहीं खड़ी करने के स्थानों पर गाड़ी खड़ी करने वालों और सड़कों पर गाड़ियां खड़ी कर के बाधा पहुंचाने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करना तेज कर दिया गया है।

(5) यातायात के परिमाण को देखते हुए विभिन्न सड़कों पर विभिन्न

प्रकार की गाड़ियों के लिए अधिकतम गति निर्दिष्ट कर दी गयी है।

(6) दिल्ली प्रशासन की एक अधिसूचना द्वारा सभी भारी गाड़ियो के लिए स्पीड गवर्नर लगाना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है ताकि गाड़ियो की स्पीड नियन्त्रित रहे।

(6) अधिक तेज गाड़ी चलाने, लापरवाही से और अंधाधुंध गाड़ी चलाने से रोकने के लिए राडार के, जरिए अक्सर चैकिंग की जाती है।

(7) रात को यातायात नियमों का उल्लघंन करने वालों को रोकने के लिए रात को विशेष चैकिंग की जा रही है।

(9) ड्राइवरों, स्कूली बच्चों, पैदल चलने वालों, कन्डक्टर, ड्राइवरों को व्याख्यानो के जरिए प्रदर्शिनी लगाकर पैमफलेट, इश्तहारों का वितरण कर के, चित्रपट के जरिए सड़क सुरक्षा की शिक्षा दी जाती है। ट्रैफिक ट्रेनिंग पार्कों में स्कूली बच्चो को व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाता है इसका उद्देश्य स्कूली बच्चों में सड़क यातायात नियमों के पालन की भावना पैदा करना है।

Distribution of Tickets for Cricket Test

1922. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to depute observers for distribution of tickets for the forthcoming Cricket Test Match between India and MCC at Eden Gardens, Calcutta to be held in December, 1981, since there are serious complaints from the general public for the last two years in this regard;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in spite of increase in sitting arrangements at Eden Gardens from 50,000 to 80,000 the Club Quota has been reduced from 2500 to 250 for last two years causing great difficulties for the Cricket loving members of the big clubs like Mohan Bagan, East Bengal, Mohamedan Sporting, etc; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a committee for proper distribution of tickets since a huge revenue foreign exchange and also public sentiment are involved in the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The actual organising of a sports event including sale/distribution of tickets therefor falls within the jurisdiction of the organisers of the event and the Government cannot interfere in it.

The Government has not received any complaints from the public about the distribution, etc., of tickets for the Cricket Test Match to be held between the teams of India and MCC at Calcutta. That being so question of deputing observers or of appointing a Committee for proper distribution of tickets do not arise.

No Heading

1923. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cargo ships owned by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) the numer of cargo ships proposed to be purchased by the Shipping Corporation of India during the next two years and the number of such ships to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for not manufacturing such cargo ships indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Shipping Corporation of India owns 147 cargo vessels including six passenger-cum-cargo vessels.

(b) and (c). During 1981-83 Shipping Corporation of India propose to acquire/order 21 cargo ships out of which 18 ships would be from abroad. Indian Shipyards have limited capacity with limited designs to manufacture varied types of ships to the requirement of Shipping Corporation of India. Due to the resource constraints and other allied factors, it is not possible now to build all types of ships indigenously.

Conversion of Darbhanga-Jayanagar line

1924. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) on what date the survey work in connection with the conversion of meter-gauge line into broad gauge line from Darbhanga to Jayanagar was started and when it is likely to be completed;

(b) what is the up to-date progress thereof;

(c) what are the different considerations that are to weigh with Government in taking the decision on the feasibility of the scheme; and

(d) whether it is a fact that a group of Railway officials will be visiting Nepalese teritory with a view to strengthening economic bonds between the two countries and made the project all the more feasible; if so, what is the present position so far as the proposed visit is concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The survey will be taken up in the field shortly and it is expected that the project report will be submitted by end of 1982.

(b) Nil.

(c) Financial viability of Darbhanga-Sakri-Jaynagar gauge conversion project will depend on the proposals for setting up industry in the catchment of the area served by the line by the Government as well as private enterpreneurs.

(d) Railway officials may be visiting Nepal only with the limited objective of collecting data which may be relevant to the preparation of the project report and carrying out its financial appraisal. The visit to Nepal will be made after the survey gets started in the field.

निःशुल्क पास सुविधा को समाप्त किया जाना

1925. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल विभाग ने निशुल्क पास और रियायती टिकटों की सुविधा को समाप्त कर दिया है, यदि हां तो कब से ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे के राजस्व में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) प्रारम्भ में यह सुविधा किन आधारों पर शुरु की गई थी और अब उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेल कर्मचारियों के सुविधा पासों/सुविधा टिकट आदेशों में कोई कमी नहीं की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of a Health Board to study Health problem of masses

1926. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is urgent need for proper implementation of the National Health Policy and setting up of a Health Board with a view to study health problems of the masses ; and

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The National Health Policy is in the process of being enunciated. There are several existing forums, including the Central Council for Health and the Central Family Welfare Council for dealing the health problems of the masses. Hence the question of setting up of a Health Board does not arise.

Howrah-Amta Line

1927. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) details of the progress made in the Howrah-Amta railway line and

(b) when the project will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) As the first phase, work is in progress on Santraganchi-Bargachia section and the progress so far in this section is approximately 70 per cent. Due to overall paucity of sources, adequate funds could not be allocated to keep up the required pace of progress. It has now become necessary to slow down the pace of work.

(b) Subject to availability of adequate funds and the necessary permanent way and overhead electrification material, it is anticipated that work on the line will be completed by 1984-85.

Railway Police Force

1928. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) What is the standard norms or ratio to determine the Railway Police Force to prevent thefis, pilferage and all other allied crimes in Railways;

(b) what was the standard norms or ratio for determining Railway Police Force before independence;

(c) if at all when this was reviewed and to waht extent;

(d) which are the new and pending proposals to augment RPF; and

(e) which States have failed to provide the necessary police strength to the Railways; and if so, the reasons thereof and action taken thereon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Prevention of crime on Railways is the resposibility of the Govt. Railway police. The norms or ratio to determine their strength is decided by the State Governments which varies from State to State depending on local conditions. So far as RPF is concerned manpower requirement for determine on the basis of beat duties ot be performed that may be necessary for protection of Railway property and the goods booked with the Railways. The supervisory staff is provided in accordance with standard Coy. pattern.

(b) So far as GRP is concerned, it varies from State to State as explained in part (a). As far as the RPF is

concerned, it came into existance only in 1957.

(c) As far as GRP is concerned some of the States have reviewed in 1980 and a strength of 6018 men has been added to the strength of the GRP. Some States are still reviewing it. As regard RPF, it was reviewed in 1973 when the whole Force was reorganised to improve the quality of supervision.

(d) As far as Government Railway Police is concerned, no proposal is pending with Railway Ministry. As regards RPF, a Working Group constituted for the purpose have submitted their proposals which are under examination.

(e) None.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

1929. **श्री अशफाक हुसन :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) हमारे देश में केन्द्र से सीधे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम से पुकारे जाने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों की संख्या 1980–81 के दौरान कितनी थी और उन छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा आवास सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इन विश्वविद्यालयों को कितनी धनराशि के अनुदान अथवा मदवार सहायता दी गई तथा 1979–80 और 1980–81 के दौरान इन विश्वविद्यालयो द्वारा कितने अनुदान की मांग की गई और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) इस समय देश में संसद के अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत सात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय चल रहे हैं।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षण विभागों में दाखिल छात्रों की संख्या और जिन छात्रों को आवास सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं उनकी संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय	दाखिल छात्र (विश्वविद्यालय विभाग)	छात्रावास में रहने वाले छात्र
1.	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	12,760	6903
2.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	15,466	7,455
3.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	12,343	733
4.	जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	3,336	1,799
5.	उत्तर पूर्वी पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय	881	195
6.	हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय	524	157
7.	विश्व भारती	1,524	1,059

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए अनुदान के ब्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इन विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा 1979-80 और 1980–81 के दौरान अनुदान मांगों से सम्बन्धित सूचना संकलित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए अनुदान के ब्यौरे ।

क. अनुरक्षण अनुदान (योजनेत्तर) (लाख रुपए)

क्रम संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
1.	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	629.79	745.04	830.88
2.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	783.31	1001.95	1094.93
3.	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	371.45	530.95	629.73
4.	जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	195.26	277.60	318.67
5.	हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय	योजना गत दिया गया	99.60	117.62
6.	उत्तर-पूर्वी पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय	–वही–	82.17	92.90
7.	विश्व भारती	169.70	193.93	230.49

ख. विकास अनुदान (योजनागत)

क्र० संख्या	विश्वविद्यालय	वर्ष	मानविकीय	विज्ञान	इंजीनियरी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी	अन्य योजनाए
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	1978–79	7.17	30.67	29.75	54.12
		1979–80	7.77	21.58	7.15	30.99
		1980–81	11.39	13.23	24.24	99.60
2.	बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	1978–79	11.78	36.93	101.39	232.53
		1979–80	5.73	31.45	28.61	89.69
		1980–81	2.82	25.09	123.78	146.39
3.	दिल्ली विश्व विद्यालय	1978–79	21.49	22.04	22.04	2.81
		1979–80	19.70	33.93	2.50	39.40
		1980–81	7.13	50.56	7.90	70.44
4.	जवाहर लाल विश्वविद्यालय	1978–79	2.81	3.43	—	98.69
		1979–80	18.04	39.30	—	27.63
		1980–81	1.06	13.33	0.01	52.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	हैदराबाद विश्व-	1978–79	0.83	2.23	—	228.98
	विद्यालय	1979–80	10.54	6.69	—	46.44
		1980–81	5.50	6.30	—	79.71
6.	उत्तर-पूर्वी	1978–79	0.60	0.37	0.05	140.31
	पर्वतीय विश्व-	1979–80	11.20	32.41	—	30.49
	विद्यालय	1980–81	13.52	43.46	—	33.60
7.	विश्व भारती	1978–79	8.15	11.89	—	16.46
		1979–80	1.47	3.14	—	0.91
		1980–81	1.75	5.27	—	3.16

हजारी बाग और पलामू जिलों में रेल लाइन

1930. **श्री रणजीत सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पलामू हजारी बाग जिला एक पिछड़ा जिला है, और वहां रेल सुविधा नहीं के बराबर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने संसद को इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि गया शो घाटो इमामगंज, परतापपुर, हंटेरगंज और चतरा से पलामू तक रेल लाइन बिछा दी जाएगी;

(ग) क्या इसका सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र ही शुरू हो जाएगा ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल और शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्किार्जुन) : (क) हजारीबाग रोड रेल से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ख) से (ङ) गया से शोरघाटी इमामगंज, परतापपुर, हंटेरगंज और चतरा के रास्ते डाल्टनगंज (पलामू) तक रेल लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, रांची से हजारीबाग टाउन से कोडरमा से गिरिडीह तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के लिए प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने की मंजूरी दी गयी है और सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है । जैसे ही सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाएगा और रिपोर्ट की जांच कर ली जाएगी, परियोजना के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा बशर्ते कि धन-राशि उपलब्ध हो ।

Shortage of Anti Tetnus Vaccine

1931. SHRI JITENDRAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE Se pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe shortage of Anti Tetnus Vaccine in the country and if so, the reasons for the shortage; and

(b) how many Tetnus deaths of human beings have taken place in the country in the last one year and how many deaths of children have taken place in Uttar Pradesh alone and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No Sir. There is no shortage of tetanus toxoid in the country.

(b) During 1980, 37,159 cases and 5,164 deaths from tetanus have been reported. Of this 12,479 cases with 510 deaths from tetanus have been reported from Uttar Pradesh during 1980. The age-wise break up of cases and deaths is not available. A nationalprogramme of vaccinatingpregnant women with tetanus toxoid, infantswithD.P.T., school entrants with D.T. and children of 10 and 16 years of age with tetanus toxoid are being implemented to prevent the incidence of tetanus.

Guidelines to sport organisations

1932. SHRI VASANT BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Government to various sports organisations;

(b) whether the Indian Olympic Association has suggested certain modification to sthese guidelines and if so, the reaction of Government;

(c) whether the State level Sports Organisations are implementing the guidelines properly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THEMINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIKS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A copy of the guidelines issued by this Ministry in September, 1975 to the Indian Olympic Association and National Sports Federations/Associations is available in Annexure III of the Draft National Sports Policy, copicy of which have been made available to the Parliament Library.

(b) The Indian Olympic Association did not suggest any modifications of these guidelines.

(c) and (d). The National Sports Federation/Associations were asked to ensure the implementation of the guidelines of 1975 by their State level units also. The information with regard to the extent to which these guidelines are being implemented by these units of the various Federations is not available with the Ministry.

रायपुर स्टेशन पर तीन श्रमिकों की मृत्यु

1933. **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर के गिर जाने के फलस्वरूप तीन श्रमिकों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को किस प्रकार के मुआवजे का भुगतान किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें मुआवजे का भुगतान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Release of grants under NAEP

1934. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: WilltheMinister of EDUCATIONANDSOCIALWELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money released by Government for Adult EduIation

(year-wise and State-wise) during the period 1-1-80 to 31-10-81;

(b) if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) how far Adult Education Scheme has been a success or failure and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The National Adult Education Programme was reviewed by Committee headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari, the report of which was received on 13-4-1980. The Committee was of the view that the Adult Education Programme had both strengths and shortcomings and suggested that more careful preparation was needed in the formulation of State and District plans, preparation of annual projections, training of instructors and greater participation of all priority groups.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Grants released by Government for Adult Education programme		
		1-1-1980 to 31-3-80	1-4-1980 to 31-3-81	1-4-1981 to 31-10-81
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.08	105.64	62.78
2.	Assam	14.47	21.37	6.25
3.	Bihar	77.99	45.41	20.29
4.	Gujarat	13.59	96.68	70.26
5.	Haryana	1.37	33.61	12.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.25	4.11	8.49
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.26	5.81	10.52
8.	Karnataka	63.25	33.30	16.45
9.	Kerala	17.03	10.99	20.09
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5.88	28.56	80.78
11.	Maharashtra	12.94	51.71	17.89
12.	Manipur	6.43	6.01	3.82
13.	Meghalaya	2.62	15.81	15.57
14.	Nagaland	0.57	9.33	10.17
15.	Orissa	56.26	27.34	9.51
16.	Punjab	1.38	2.76	1.94

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	9.62	41.55	9.15
18.	Sikkim	..	4.31	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu	12.09	67.75	61.52
20.	Tripura	0.48	14.92	14.99
21.	Uttar Pradesh	123.60	58.12	115.72
22.	West Bengal	2.67	79.40	23.51
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10	3.54	1.52
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	1.28	1.07
25.	Chandigarh	0.18	1.01	1.22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	0.49
27.	Delhi	1.74	8.20	7.93
28	Goa, Dama & Diu	..	0.64	0.89
29.	Lakshadweep	..	0.65	0.85
30.	Mizoram	3.83	1.78	1.47
31.	Pondicherry	0.13	5.52	3.28
	Total	432.81	787.18	633.62

Number of registered unemployed Seamen in India

1935. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of unempolyed among the registered seamen in India till date, Port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): Seamen are registered only at Bombay and Calcutta. They are normally employed on board ships on the basis of each voyage, through a roster system. There is, thus, necessarily a waiting period involved between two successive engagements. Registration of seamen at 150 per cent of the total number of available jobs, it is considered, should provide reasonable employment opportunities to seamen without undue period of waiting. The existing position at Bombay and Calcutta is, however as follows:

Port	Total No of registered seamen	Total N of jobs.
Bombay.	25,835	14,522
Calcutta	10,285	4,508

विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में रद्द की गई सवारी गाड़ियों की संख्या

1936. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे जोनों में इस समय रद्द की गई सवारी गाड़ियों की संख्या क्या है;

(ख) सवारी गाड़ियों को रद्द किए जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) रेलगाड़ियों के रद्द किए जाने के कारण सरकार को प्रतिविदन कितना घाटा होता है ; और

(घ) क्या वह ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में सवारी गाड़ियां निर्धारित रूप से चलेंगी ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) 30 नवम्बर, 1981 को कोयले की कमी के कारण 118 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द पड़ी थीं ।

(ग) इन गाड़ियों को रद्द करने के कारण आय में हुई हानि का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि गाड़ियों से हुई आय का अलग से हिसाब नहीं लगाया जाता ।

(घ) सभी अनुसूचित गाड़ियों को चलाने का हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाएगा लेकिन वह संसाधन की उपलब्धता पर आधारित होगा ।

Promotion Scheme for non Academic Staff of IITs

1937. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 14th September, 1981 submitted by the Coordination Committee of All IIT Employees' Unions/Associations regarding the Scheme of promotional opportunities for non-academic staff of the IITs; and ,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARF AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum is bein g examined.

Press Statement issued by president S.E. Railwayment's Union Kharagpur on accidents

1938. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a press statement date? 20th July, 1981 by the President, South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, Kharagpur regarding the railway accidents; and

(b) if so' steps taken by the Government on the suggestion made by the union?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A Press Statement of the President of South Eastern Railwaymen's Union regarding the accident which occurred between Khongsara and Bhanwar Tonk stations on 16-7-81 has been received. This accident has been enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle, Calcutta who is an independetn statutory authority functioning under the administratigl countrol of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

The demand in the Press Statement for enquiry into this accident by a Parliamentary Committee is not tenable in view of the statutory enquiry held by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Suitable action will be taken on receipt of his final report which is awaited.

Two suggestions made in the Press Statement pertain to improvement of bridges on the section and doubling of the entire section. Attention to bridges is a continuous process. Doubling of track is taken up where justified and to the extent, resources permit.

Charter of demands from All India Federation of Social Welfare Employees Association

1939. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a 16-point Charter of demands from the All India Federation of Social Welfare Employees Association; and

(b) if so, the action taken on those demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No such Charter of Demands has been received in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of New Steel Rails

1940. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether investigations have been made into the theft of new steel rails belonging to the Railways by M/s New Fabricators, Trichy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether action has been initiated against the partners of the firms; and

(d) if so, the names of the partners of the firrm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Inquiries into unlawful possession of released rails belonging to the Railways by M/s New Steel Fabricator Union, Manaparai have been made.

(b) On 23-7-1981, 15 welded Panel Rails which had been replaced and were kep alongwith the side of the track between Thirumaiyam and Chettinad Stations were found missing. During inquiries, on an information, the house of one Shri Muthaliff at Dindigul Road, Manaparati, was searched on 27-7-81 and 48 rail pieces if varying lengt from 2.4 to 3.5 to metres, valued at about Rs. 15,000/- was recovered. Shri Muthaliff was arrested. A case under Section 3 RP (UP) Act was registered at the RPF Post, Dindigul, and further inquiries were taken up. While the inquiry of the case was in progress, Shri Mohd. Yusuf, Shri Haji Yusuf, Shri Abdul Aziz and Shri Naswridin obtained anticipatory bail from courts, hence they were released. The lorry which was used for transporting the stolen railway property was seized and the driver and cleaner of the lorry were arrested. The case is still under inquiry.

(c) Yes.

(d) The New Steel Fabricating Union, Manaparai, is jointly run by following 14 partners :

1. Shri P. Muthaliff.
2. Shri Haji Yusuf.
3. Shri Mohd. Yusuf.
4. Shri Dorai Sabastin

Class IV Employees as Train Clerks

1941. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Class IV employees are working as Train Clerks on North-Eastern Railwaya under D.R.M. Izatnagar, for more thn

a year, due to shortage of class III staff there; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Unutilised Spares of Locomotives

1942. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Northern Railway purchased items like steel and rubber fittings, spares for diesel and steam locomotives, brake blocks and gears for rolling stock irrespective of requirements and the same are lying unutilised at various Northern Railway depots;

(b) whether it is a fact that almost all the funds allotted to the Northern Railway for the year has already been spent though almost half the year still remains; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into these purchases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAY AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) No. Northern Railway has not made payments in excess of proportionate budget allotments How ever, the commitments of previous year and those made during the current year so far aggregate to the total budget allotted for the general purposes stroes for the current year and Northern Railway are thus left with no funds for making further commitments for procurement of general purposes stores during the remaning months of the financial year. Cost of material have nevertheless shown considerable increase which might justify grant of additional funds to Northern Railway. An exercise in this direction is being made in the Ministry on all Railways basis.

(c) No.

मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटिया गंज लाइन का बदला जाना

1943. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** :क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुजफ्फरपुर से नरकटिया गंज तक अथवा रकसौल तक छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की सरकार की घोषणा को क्रियान्वित करने में कोई प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सगौली के रास्ते मुजफ्फरपुर-रकसौल मोटर लाइन खंड को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात पुनर्मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण किया है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई है और रेल मंत्रालय में इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न निदेशालयों द्वारा परियोजना रिपोर्ट को पूरी तरह जांच कर लेने तथा योजना आयोग के साथ परामर्श कर लेने के बाद अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा जो रेलवे योजना के अधीन धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

स्वीकृत सर्वेक्षण का कार्य क्षेत्र भी बढ़ा दिया गया है और इस में वेतिया के रास्ते सगौली से नरकटिया गंज तक के खंड के आमान परिवर्तन का काम शामिल कर लिया गया है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा सर्वेक्षण कार्य जल्दी ही शुरू कर दिया जाएगा। रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय में परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने पर ही इस परियोजना के बारे में कोई विनिश्चय किया जाएगा।

Setting up of Creches for working Women

1944. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to establish creches for working women in hostels, Central Government Offices, Public Sector Undertakings, residential colonies and project sites as stipulated in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what measures were taken in this regard during the first year of the Plan and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Publicity was given for promoting the setting up of creches under the various programmes. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines for observance by Central Government Public Enterprises to set up creches in accordance with statutory provisions if the number of such working women exceeds the prescribed minimum. The Central Government has also requested all State Governments/Union Territories to issue instructions to the various Housing Boards, Co-operative House Building Societies etc. in the States to make provision for Child Welfare activities including creches in the various housing complexes proposed to be built. Creches are also encouraged in the working women's hostels being put up with assistance from the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides funds to Central Social Welfare Board for giving grants to voluntary organisations for setting up creches for the children of poor working and ailing mothers. Under this scheme alone, the number of creche units has gone up from 1971 in 1979-80 to 4398 during 1980-81.

Violent Clashes with Students over the cancellation of student specials

1945. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been violent clashes with students recently over the cancellation of student specials by the D.T.C.;

(b) if so, how bany times there have been violent clashes with students over the cancellation of DTC buses during the last three years stating the extent of loss suffered by the DTC on account of damage done the buses; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government so far to augment the DTC fleet to provide adequate buses for the students as also for the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been no instances of violent clashes on the ground of cancellation of students special as such. Normal points of differences of students with DTC generally pertain to their estimates of requirement of additional services, U-Specials exclusively for themselves,

refusal to follow rules such as entry by rear-gate etc. The clashes and hold-ups of DTC buses by the students have been for various reasons including those which have no connection, even remotely, to DTC operations. There were 51 hold-ups by the students in 1979, 68 in 1980 and 45 during January-October, 1981. The cost of damage to the buses has been Rs. 17,319, Rs. 63101 and Rs. 37,393 respectively. The excludes loss of revenue as a result of missing of trips due to hold-ups.

(c) Besides the normal city services available to the students, the number of special trips for the convenience of students is increased on the recommendations of the Appex Committee consisting of the representatives of Delhi Universty, Delhi University Students Union, Delhi Police and the DTC. The number of such special trips has increased from 742 in 1979, to 779 in 1980 and 940 in 1981.

The number of buses in DTC's own fleet was increased from 2283 on 31st March, 1979 to 2754 on 31st March, 1981. During the current year, DTC have further added 42 buses to its fleet by 30th November, 1981.

Institution of Advanced Studies Simla

1946. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding converting the Institute of Advanced Studies Simla, into a major Centre for Philoshical Studies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the alternative scheme decided upon by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAIL WAYS EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). An expert Committee was appointed to recommend the reorganisation and restructuring of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla. The Committee has submitted its report. However, no final decision has so far been taken on the recommendations made by the Committee.

Scheme of National Associationship for Scholars

1947. SHRI KAMALNATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has decided to introduce a new scheme of three year National Associationship for scholars; and

(b) if so, the salient features the reof and the number of scholars to be covered with duration thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The scheme of National Associationships of the Univerity of Grants Commission has been in operation since 1971-72. So far, two categories of awards were made under the scheme, one valid for one year, and the other for five years. The scheme enables serving teachers or scientists to visit, and participate in the programmes of, institutions of their choice, for periods upto three months in an year. If the place of such visit is outside their headquarters, they are paid an allowance of Rs. 5000/- a month, besides the cost of travel. The five-year awards permitted three such visits during the award.

In October, 1981, the Commission made a modification in the scheme according to which one-half of the existing five-year Associateships has been converted into three-year

awards. The three-year awards permit two visits of three months eath. The placements available at any time undcr the awards would be as below:

[i]	One year awards	100
[ii]	Three-year awasds	150
[iii]	Five-year awards	150

सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) एशियाई खेल–82 के लिए खेल की कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं विदेशों से आयात की गई हैं और प्रत्येक वस्तु पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) उन फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके द्वारा एशियाई खेल–82 के लिए खेलों का सामान आयात किया गया है ?

एशियाई खेल-82 के लिए आयात किया गया खेल का सामान

! 1948. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

एशियाई खेल 1981 के लिए आयात की गई कुल सामग्री के बारे में विवरण

क्र० सं०	खेल सामग्री का नाम	फर्म का विवरण	मात्रा	मूल्य (रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	पोल वाल्ट के लिए क्रौस बास (अल्युमिनियम)	मैसर्स पोंट ए० पिट-संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	10	1.76.090.27
2.	ऊंची कूद के लिए क्रौस बार्स (अल्यूमिनियम)	–वही– संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	10	
3.	उंची कूद के लिए लैंडिंग मैट	–वही–	2	
4.	पोल-वाल्ट के लिए लैंडिंग मैट	–वही –	2	
5.	स्टार्टिंग ब्लौक्स	मैसर्स कासपर वर्ग पश्चिमी जर्मनी	8 सैट	3725.45
6.	फाइबर ग्लास पोल्स	मैसर्स ए०एम०एफ० इन्कारपोरेटेड संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	73	48.070.60
7.	मैटल पोल्स	मैसर्स पोर्ट ए० पिट––संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	48	18:974.10

1	2	3	4	5
8. तीरंदाजी धनुष		मैसर्स डई योग पोर्टस् कारपोरेशन दक्षिण कोरिया	12	
9. तीर		–वही–	200	12,970.48
10. टारगेट फेस पेपर		मैसर्स डई स्पोर्टस् कारपोरेशन दक्षिण कोरिया	500	
11. होवा कोर्टस्		मैसर्स लीइन्फोर्सड शटल काक लिमिटेड लंदन	13	
12. नायलौन शटल काक्स		–वही–	400 (दर्जन)	1,97,123.15
13. बैडमिंटन रैकेट		योनेक्स ट्रेडिंग जापान	300	47,770.55
14. बैडमिंटन शटल कॉक्स		पी०टी० फर्स्ट गरुडा शटल कॉक उद्योग, इंडोनेशिया	1000 दर्जन	1,25,397.57
15. फाइबर ग्लास बैकबोर्ड सीधे यंत्रों द्वारा परिचालित किया हुआ		मैसर्स स्क्रैनसन कोसटियन उद्योग संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	1 सैट	1,53,850.99
16. रबड़ वाली बास्केटबाल्स		मैसर्स तचीकरा एंड कम्पनी जापान।	250	37,743.44
17. गोल्फ बाक्स		मैसस डन्लप स्पोर्टस् यू० के०	50 दर्जन	5,866.84
18. संतुलन कड़ी		मसर्स किसपेर वर्ग डब्ल्यू० जर्मनी	3	
19. सुरक्षा पेट्टी		–वही–	6	
20. वोल्टिंग हार्स		–वही	1	77,161.33
21. वाल्टिंग हार्स विदाउट पोम्मिल		–वही–	1	
22. अटैम्पोलाइन विथ कवर		–वही	3	
23. फ्री एक्सर्साइज मैट्स		मसर्स सर्नीगे फ्रांस	1	2,57 087.11
24. कुश्ती मैट्स		–वही	1	
25. मारोत्तोलन बैलट्स		मैसर्स यार्क बारबेल्ल एण्ड कं० यू० एस० ए०	12	
26. बारबैल्ल सैट		–वही–	3 सैट	29,030.65
27. एक्स्ट्रा विद कालर एंण्ड स्लिवज		–वही–	2 सैट	
28. सुपर पावर रैक		–वही–	2	
29. सैकण्ड हैण्ड एन्टर प्राइज गिलाउ बोट्स		मिस्टर एलेन जान यू० के०	1	34,318.54
30. सेल्स फार सी बर्डस		मसर्स क्राक फिल्ड सेल्स यू०के०	12	94,941.28
31. सोगन कार्टरिजज नं० 7		मैसर्स दयनमित नोबेल डब्ल्यू.जी.	7000	22,469.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	पोलोरेड कैमरा	मैसर्स पोलोरेड फार ईस्ट, हांगकांग	5 सैट	33,216.59
33.	विडेओ सैट्स	मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल इलेक्ट्रिक जापान	2 सैट	36,489.45
34.	स्किन फोल्ड किलिपर	यू० के०	2	3,060.00
35.	एरगोटेस्ट बाल्स स्पोर्ट	मैसर्स इरिच जेगिर डब्ल्यू० जी०	1	4,37,749.11
36.	टेबल टेनिस बाल्स	निपान अक्कयू कं० लिमिटेड जापान	500 दर्जन	निशुल्क उपहार
37.	टेबल टेनिस रैकेट्स	—वही—	50	
38.	टेबल टेनिस रिनसिविल रबर्स फार रैकेट्स	निपान टेक्कयु कं० लिमिटेड जापान	110	
39.	ट्रैकशूट्स	निपान टेक्कयू कं० लिमिटेड जापान	100 जोड़े	
40.	टेबल-टेनिस टी-शर्टस	—वही—	60	निःशुल्क उपहार
41.	टेबल-टेनिस शर्टस्	—वही—	30	
42.	थैले	—वही—	50	
43.	रैकेट केसिस	—वही—	50	
44.	जूते	—वही—	50जोड़े	
45.	मोजे	—वही—	100 जोड़े	
46.	मिक्सा बालीबाल	मिक्सा जापान	250	निःशुल्क उपहार
47.	मिक्सा बास्केट बाल	—वही—	250	
48.	मिक्सा हैन्डबाल	—वही—	250	
49.	मिक्सा वाटर पोलो बाल	—वही—	250	
50.	मिक्सा फुटबाल	—वही—	250	

एशियाई खेल–82 के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण कार्यों पर व्यय

1949. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशियाई खेल-82 के लिए परियोजनाओं पर कुल परिव्यय का कितने प्रतिशत व्यय स्थायी उपयोग के निर्माण कार्यों पर किया जा रहा है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार, एशियाड 82 की परियोजना के कुल परिव्यय का 73.10 प्रतिशत ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाएगा जिसकी उपयोगिता स्थायी होगी।

"No Birth Bonus Schemet to Promote Family Planning amona Low Paid Employees of Public Sector

1950. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any scheme to promote family planning among the low paid employees of the Public Sector on the basis of the proposed scheme "No Birth Bonus" by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of platform at Vanaghat Station

1951. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of proposal for construction of platform at Ranaghat station ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) A proposal consisting of surrendering one of the existing stabling line and converting the same into an additional passenger platform at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.88 lacks was considered but could not included in the Works Programme so far due to pa city of funds and comparative priorities. There are already six high level plattform at this station.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए नई प्रोत्साहन योजना

1952. **श्री शिव शरण वर्मा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन अपनाने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई नयी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नाहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में प्रोत्साहनों और निरुत्साहनों के सारे प्रश्न पर पुन: विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Grant in-aid gieen to naturopathic institutions and criteriat hereof

1953. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY Welfare be pleasId otstate:

(a) the details of grants-in aid given to Naturopathic institutions including hospitals and colleges by the Council for Reaserrch in Yoga and Naturopathy in last three years;

(b) what is the criteria which enables a naturopathic organisation/colleges/institutions/hospital to get the grant from the Council/Central Government; and

(c) how many institutions satisfied this criteria in every respect or whether exemptions have been granted to any of them.

THE MINISRER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARF (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASXAR): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) All grants are released by the Central Council for Reaserch in Yoga and Naturopathy after examination by the Council of the nature of the

research work proposed to be taken up and the level of expenditure anticipated to be incurred to achieve the required results.

(c) The institutions who have satisfied the criteria given in (b) above, are listed at statement. No exemptions has been granted by the Council.

Statement

Details of grant-in-aid given to Naturopathic Institutions including hospital and colleges by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy during last three years

Sr. No.	Name of the Institute	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1.	Gandhi Nature Cure College, Begumpet, Hyderabad (AP)	60,000	75,000	..
2.	Nature Cure Hospital, Themmadapally, Warrangal.	16,000	28,000	20,342
3.	Nature Cure Hospital, Begumpet, Hyderabad.	40,000	71,376	..
4.	Sh. Chhoday Apparow Prakritik Chikitsalyam, Kakinada	14,000	25,200	17,620
5.	Kakatiya Nature Cure Hospital, Warrangal. (AP)	16,000	28,800	19,859
6.	Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital, Shivarampally.	10,000	18,000	13,095
7.	Nature Cure Hospital, Visakhapatnam	12,000	21,600	14,688
8.	Prakritik Chikitsalyam	..	28,800	17,550
9.	Nature Cure Hospital, Cuddapah, A.P.	10,000	18,000	11,483
10.	Nature Cure Hospital Rajgir, Nalanda, Bihar.	8,000	14,322	10,099
11.	Prakritik Chikitsalya, Ranipatra, Bihar.	..	72,000	52,605
12.	Shri Krishna Adarsh Prakritik Chikitsalyam, Samalakha Mandi, Haryana	9,010	19,233	9,578
13.	S.D. Nature Cure Hospital, Ambala Cantt, Haryana.	14,000	25,200	15,033
14.	Nature Cure Hsopital, Pattikalyana, Haryana.	18,637	36,000	16,982
15.	Shri Barkat Ram Vidyawanti Ghai Dharmarth Trust, Jammu.	8,000	14,400	9,245
16.	Nature Cure Hospital Jayanagar, Bangalore.	16,000	28,800	21,445
17.	Prakritik Chikitsalya, Bapunagar, Jaipur.	7,120	14,154 1,916	9,724
18.	Rajasthan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Gangashahar Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan.	19,933	35,049	21,550
19.	Akhil Bharat Manav Satsang Mandal, Bareilly.	30,000	54,000	14,069
20.	Jeevan Prakritik Chikitsalya, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	4,000	7,200	5,400
21.	National College of Naturopathy & Research, River Bank Colony, Lucknow.	..	38,000	1,07,665
22.	Akhil Bharatiya Prakritik Chikitsa Parishad, Delhi.	..	10,000	..
23.	Prakritik Chikitsa Mandir, Tikamgarh, M.P.	..	18,000	..
24.	Shantikuti Prakritik Chikitsalyam, Warda, Maharashtra.	..	32,462 *	11,82
	Total :	3,12,700	7,36,312	4,19,852

*Grant for 1978-79 released in 1979-80 Rs. 12,000.

सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए सामग्री की कमी

1954. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री सुधीर कुमार गिरी :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हाल्दर :

क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों को सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित इस्पात, सीमेंट और बिटुमन नहीं मिल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उन राज्यों में सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण कार्य बंद पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण कार्य रुक गया है ; और

(ग) उस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय का संबंध केवल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और अन्य केन्द्रीय सड़क/पुल कार्यों से है। देश में बिटुमन, सीमेंट और इस्पात का सामान्य रूप से अभाव है। इस के कारण राज्यों को सड़कें और पुल बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस सामग्री के प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है । कभी-कभी रेलवे वैगनों की कमी आदि से परिवहन साधनों के अभाव में भी इस सामान की कमी हो जाती है।

(ख) इस तरह की रिपोर्ट किसी भी राज्य से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण का काम ठप्प पड़ गया है ।

(ग) सड़क और पुल कार्यों में इस सामग्री की कमी के कारण जब कभी रुकावट पैदा हो जाने की सूचना राज्य सरकारों से मिलती है तो संबंधित मंत्रालयों से जैसे कि सीमेंट के मामले में उद्योग मंत्रालय से, इस्पात के लिए इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय से और बिटुमन के लिए पट्रोलियम और कैमिकल मंत्रालय से लिखा-पढ़ी की जाती है। इस तरह देश में सड़कों और पुलों के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित सीमेंट, स्टील और बिटुमन, अधिकाधिक मात्रा में प्राप्त करने के लिए यह मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों की सहायता कर रहा है।

India's Contribution to UNO

1955. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the United Nations expenditure for the current year and the budget for 1982-83 of the World body;

(b) the contributions of India to the U.N.O.;

(c) whether India is represented in the U.N.O. Budget Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The United Nations expenditure for the year 1981 as per UNGA resolution 35/226, Part (c) is US Dollars 715,254,600. Proposed budget estimates for the biennium 1982-83 are US Dollars 1,251,382,100.

(b) India's contribution to the United Nations budget in 1981 amounted to US Dollars 30,00,638.00 i.e. Rs. 2 crores and 64 lakhs approximately.

(c) India, along with all the members of the UN is represented in the General Assembly's Fifth (Budgetary and Financial) Committee, but not on the Advisory Committee on Administration and Budgetary Questions.

(d) Does not arise.

Pilot Computer Study on Northern Railways

1956. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are conducting pilot computer study on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study;

(c) whether World Bank has raised the questions about the scope and competence of this study;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereron;

(e) whether a team from Railways visited some foreign Countries to study computer system and evaluate the possibility of their adoption in Indian Railways;

(f) if so, the names of countries visited;

(g) whether any report has been submitted by them; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The first phase of the study has been completed during which the user requirements for the freight operation management system have been defined. Currently, the second phase of the study on system design and engineering is being conducted.

(c) Yes.

(d) The World Bank only sought clarifications regarding the scope of the pilot project undertaken on the Northern Railway.

(e) The team is on a five week study tour commencing from 23rd November, 1981.

(f) The team is visiting SNCF in France, DB in Federal Republic of Germany, British Rail, Canadian National Railway System and Southern Pacific Railroads in U.S.A.

(g) Report will be submitted by the team only on completion of the study.

(h) Does not arise.

नई लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण

1957. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन नई रेल लाइनों की संख्या क्या है जिनका वर्ष 1980-81 में सर्वेक्षण किया गया तथा चालू वर्ष में अब तक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और उन रेलवे लाइनों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनका सर्वेक्षण पूरा किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) जिन रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है उनके संबंध में आगे की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क)

	1980-81	1981-82
(i) नयी लाइनों के लिए स्वीकार किये गये सर्वेक्षणों की संख्या	7	23
(ii) नयी लाइनों के पूरे हो चुके सर्वेक्षणों की संख्या	5	9

पूरे हो चुके सर्वेक्षणों के नाम प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दिये गये हैं। (ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) की मद (ii) में उल्लिखित सर्वेक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में की गयी कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा।

वर्ष	पूरे हो चुके सर्वेक्षण का नाम	की गयी कार्रवाई
1980-81	1. कौंच-जालम (म० रे०)	प्रस्ताव अस्वीकार कर दिया गया नयी लाइन परियोजना को 1981-82 को अनुदान की पूरक मांगों में शामिल कर लिया गया था। योजना आयोग को स्वीकृति मिलने पर निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायगा।
	2. बजबज-नामखाना (पू० रे०)	
	3. भदोही-बाबतपुर (उ०रे०)	प्रस्ताव को छोड़ कर दिया गया।
	4. मानिकगढ़-चन्दूर (द०म०रे०)	परियोजना अनुमोदित कर दी गयी और निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।
	5. कोरापुट रायगडा (द०पू०रे०)	परियोजना की अनुदान की पूरक मांगें 1981-82 में शामिल कर लिया गया था और निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।
1981-82	1. ललितपुर-सिंगरोली (म०रे०)	फिलहाल प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया है।
	2. जम्मू-उधमपुर (उ०रे०)	1981-82 की अनुदान की पूरक मांगों में परियोजना को शामिल कर लिया गया था। अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण और निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।
	3. नंगल डैम-तलवाड़ा (उ०रे०)	1981-82 की अनुदान की पूरक मांगो में परियोजना को शामिल कर लिया गया था। योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति मिलने पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।
	4. कालका-पारवानू (उ०रे०)	फिलहाल प्रस्ताव को छोड़ दिया गया है।
	5. व्यास-गौंदवाल साहिब (उ०रे०)	-यथोक्त-
	6. दौराम-माधोपुरा से सिद्धेश्वर अस्थान (पूर्वो० रे०)	-यथोक्त-
	7. कुट्टिपुरम-त्रिचुर (द० रे०)	-यथोक्त-
	8. अलेप्पी-कायमकुलम (द०रे०)	-यथोक्त-
	9. चित्रदुर्ग-रायदुर्ग (द०रे०)	1981-82 की अनुदान की पूरक मांगों में परियोजना को शामिल कर लिया गया था। योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति मिलने पर निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

Mankhurd-Vashi-Belapur Project

1958. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Transport Policy Committee has stressed the need to take up the Mankhurd-Vashi-Belapur Railway Project, (Maharashtra) on a priority basis;

(b) whether it is a fact, that the techno-economic survey of this Rail Link has been made and submitted to Government;

(c) if so, when;

(d) what is the estimated cost of this project, and time it would take to be completed; and

(e) when Government propose to take up this project, in view of the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) October, 1980.

(d) The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 76 crores will take six years to complete;

(e) The Ministry of Railways have already recommended this project to the Planning Commission and their clearance is awaited.

Unauthorised vendors on running Trains

1959. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unauthorised venders sell substandard eatables in running trains;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested during the last year and action taken against them; and

(c) what measures are being taken to check that no unauthorised vender is allowed to sell eatables in running trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 35,585 persons were apprehended and an amount of Rs. 2,06,672.50 was realised as fine from unauthorised hawkers.

(c) Every effort is made by the Railway Administration to check the howker nuisance in trains and at stations. Special drives are launched with the assistance of Ticket Checking staff, Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police to prevent the entry of howkers to the station premises and to evict them from stations as well as from trains. Unauthorised howkers are also dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Tupkadi-Talgoria line

1960. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the progress made in construction of Tupkadi-Talgoria railway line in South Eastern Railway around Marafari with the probable schedule of completing the project;

(b) whether this would be only for goods traffic or there would be a provision for passenger traffic also, facts in detail; and

(c) whether the land required for this new line has been acquired; if so, details of the facilities offered to the land losers with respect of the offer of job and payment of compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Work is in progress on Talgoria-Tupkadih new line on South Eastern Railway. As the first phase, the 16.7 km. long

section from Tupkadih and has been taken up for construction as land was made available by Bokaro Steel authorities and no acquisition proceedings were involved. The overall progress of work on this section so far is about 30 per cent. Commencement of work on the remaining portion (16 Kms.) was delayed due to difficulty in getting possession of the necessary land. The State Government has since taken steps for early acquisition of the land. Subject to early handing over of the remaining land and availability of adequate funds in the next two years, the work on this line is expected to be completed in 1983-84.

(b) The line is primarily meant for goods traffic and is being constructed accordingly.

(c) As explained in reply to Part (a), the bulk of the land agreed to be transferred by Bokaro Steel authorities has been taken possession of by the Railway. Out of 283.05 acres of private land involved, 177.17 acres have been taken possession of. Action is in hand for obtaining possession of the remaining private land and 88.70 acres of Government land. With regard to payment of compensation which is disbursed by the State Government, so far the Railway has deposited Rs. 20 lakhs with the State Government. About half of the labour force has been recruited from amongst the local people. Apart from this, no specific quota of intake of labour—whether contractors' labour or railway labour—is earmarked for those, whose land has been acquired.

Sale of tickets for Dhanbad-Pathardih passenger trains

1961. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) average sale of ticket per trip and per day in the month of October, 1981 in Dhanbad Muzafari and Dhanbad-Pathardih passenger trains;

(b) average expenditure per trip and per day of the same;

(c) total number of light, fans, water tap provided for these two trains and the same actually working, facts in details of the state and service in these two sets of trains in Dhanbad;

(d) whether there is a great scope of improving the service of these two trains to act as the major mode of transport in the coalfield where roads are threatened with subsidence and underground fire; if so, facts in details; and

(e) whether there is a demand for one more trip by these trains, if so, steps taken on that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Dhanbad-Muzafari (Chandrapur) Passenger train.

Per trip	Rs. 961
Per day	Rs. 3850

Dhanbad-Pathardih Passenger train.

Per trip	Rs. 369
Per day	Rs. 1478

(b) The expenses of the inividual trains are not maintained separately. However, all short distance passenger trains incur losses.

(c) Dhanbad-Muzafari (Chandrapur) Train has been provided with 117 lights, 77 fans and 33 water taps, out of which 84 lights, 58 fans and 30 water taps are in working order.

Dhanbad-Pathardih train has been provided with 123 lights, 53 fans and 32 water taps, out of which 78 lights 53 fans and 31 water taps are in working order.

There is continuous theft of fittings from the coaches.

(d) No. The existing trains are not fully occupied.

(e) It is not possible to introduce additional trains as it would affect the coal movement.

Halt Station between Kalupathan and Ambona

1962. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RA LWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a long standing public demand for a halt between Kalupathan and Ambona in the Eastern Railway in front of tribal village of Elakand to Pidrahat Panchayat of Nirsa Block, Dhanbad (Bihar), if so, fact in details for the passenger trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that some structure of a room exists beside the railway line; if so, details of that;

(c) whether it is a fact that the people of the area proposed an agitation for that halt;

(d) whether Government propose to consider the demand; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Only an abandoned gate lodge without any roof exists at Kilometres 250/11.

(c) Not to our knowledge.

(d) and (e). The proposal has been examined on several occasions but was not found feasible operationally and also from Engineering point of view.

Vacation of Railway Land at Pandu

1964. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a letter dated 27th August, 1981 from an M.P. alongwith a telegram dated 25th August, 1981 from a councillor of Gauhati Corporation regarding the eviction of people residing at the railway land at Pandu since 1947;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to save these pepole from being rendered homeless?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The main point raised therein is to stop eviction of pepole living at Shillong road Pandu-Maligaon, till they are provided with alternative sites to settle down.

(c) The basic responsibility of settlement of the encroachers lies with the State Government and not the Railways. However, to help solve the problem, the Railway have offered to give up certain areas of their land, provided the State Government reimburse the cost of such land to Railway at the current market prices as per rules.

राष्ट्रीय एकता संवर्धन के लिए गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को अनुदान

1965. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय एकता के संवर्धन में लगे हुए देश के उन पंजीकृत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिन्हें केन्द्र से अनुदान प्राप्त होता है ; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इन में से प्रत्येक संगठन को कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) तथा (ख). विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को 1979–80 तथा 1980–81 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय एकता के विकास के लिये संस्वीकृत अनुदान

क्रम संख्या	स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के नाम तथा पते	वर्ष तथा राशि 1979–80	1980–81
		रुपए	रुपए
	(क) शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग)		
1.	महात्मा गांधी सेवाश्रम, जाउरा, जिला मुरैना (म. प्र.)	30,000	63,750
2.	बंगाल ऐसोसिएशन, बंग भवन, नई दिल्ली	4,000	5,000
3.	भारतीय यूथ-होस्टल ऐसोसिएशन, चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली	—	42,000
4.	अखिल भारतीय इन्टर मैडिकल कालेजिएट यूथ, फैस्टिवल, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र)	—	10,000
5.	श्री अरावन्द शिक्षा सोसायटी, नई दिल्ली	—	11,250
6.	गोआ यूथ यूनियन, गोआ	752	—
7.	राष्ट्रीय लोक कल्याण परिषद्, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	7,500	—
8.	भारतीय लोक सेवा परिषद्, लखनऊ (उत्तर प्रदेश)	2,000	—
9.	युवक कल्याण संस्थान, सदर, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र)	6,000	—
10.	ग्राम विकास संगठन, मणीपुर	2,500	—
	(ख) गृह मंत्रालय		
1.	भारतीय यूथ होस्टल ऐसोसिएशन, नई दिल्ली	2,500	—
2.	अंजुमन सायर-ए-गुल फरोशन, नई दिल्ली	2,500	2,500
3.	भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद्, नई दिल्ली	3,000	—
4.	बजाली प्रगति संघ, कामरूप, असम	1,000	1,000
5.	डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद पुस्तकालय तथा वाचनालय कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश)	—	2,000
6.	फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद स्मारक समिति, नई दिल्ली	—	25,000

Overbridge at Siliguri

1966. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of actions taken to meet the longstanding demands of the people of North Eastern region for:

(a) Road overbridge at Siliguri Town, Alipurduar (Assam gali), Kamakhyaguri, Algoan level crossing and Panchgram;

(b) Broad Gauge conversion from Gauhati to Dibrugarh *via* Tinsukia and by what time this will be completed and whether Broad Gauge Conversion of Barauni-Katihar section will be completed by the end of 1982; and

(c) increasing the reservation quota for long distance train for New Alipurduar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Application from retired personnel for financial relief

1967. SHRI S. MURUGAIN :
SHRI CHATURBHUJ :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that *vide* Railway Board letter No. F. (3) iii-77-PF-78, dated 20.9.1981, had applications for some financial relief in prescribed forms were invited from such persons who had retired from Railway service between 1-4-1967 and 31-3-1980; and have taken their provident fund in full;

(b) if so, how many applications were received by the Central/Western Railway retired employees;

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking any action, and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). No. Even though no applications were invited from the retired Railway employees, 247 applications from the ex-employees of Central Railway and 20 applications from the ex-employees of Western Railway have been received so far requesting for some *ad-hoc* relief.

(c) and (d). The demand to grant some *ad-hoc* relief to the Railway employees who have retired on or after 1.4.57 under Contributory Provident Fund Scheme is currently under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Village-Health Guide Scheme

1968. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial improvement in the Family Planning Programme this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have drawn up village health guide scheme to spread the family planning messages in rural area; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes. During the current year up to October, 1981 the number of sterilisations and IUD insertions performs were 11 lakhs and 3.4 lakhs respectively registering an increase of 16.3 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively over the performance in the corresponding period of 1980-81.

(c) and (d). Under the Village Health Guide Scheme which will now be

pursued as fully Centrally sponsored scheme, the Village Health Guide, who will be pre-dominantly women, will be responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each couple and provide at the door-steps of the people supplies for non-clinical methods.

Vessels for export of Fish Meal from Mangalore port

1969. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is good potential for the export of fish meal from Mangalore to the ports of Bremen and Antwerp in Europe;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in view of the nature of commodity it rarely finds a place in the ships calling at Mangalore Port in the normal course;

(c) if so, whether centre has been approached to make available at least one vessel a month during October-April busy season; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). It has been reported that there is some potential for export of fish meal from the Mangalore Port to the Europen Ports. However, the cargo is offered in small uneconomical lots of 100 tonnes or so. It also poses stowage problem as compared to other items exported from the port, such as, Tea, Cashew, Cardamom, Pepper etc. If the fish meal cargo is offered in containers, no stowage problem arises. It has also been reported that there have recently been no enquiries for shipment of fish meal cargo from Mangalore Port. If the shipment can be effected in larger lots, Indian shipping lines may be able to provide suitable sailings.

New Anti Polio vaccine developed by ICMR

1970. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has developed new anti polio vaccine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the prospects of using this vaccine on a large scale; and

(d) the steps taken for its commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Funds Earmarked for tribal sub-plan Areas

1971. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has quantified the funds for tribal sub-plan areas in Annual and Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount therefor and distributed to the states, statewise;

(c) criteria adopted for quantification of the funds by his Ministry particularly for tribal areas;

(d) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the states, if any, regarding the development of road communication network in tribal areas; and

(e) the funds earmarked by his Ministry for tribal areas under Minimum Needs Programmes in Sixth Plan and Annual Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Presumably the Member is referring to road development in tribal areas. Constitutionally, Central Government are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways which might pass through tribal areas also. In addition, Central Government also assist financially on a selective basis the development of certain State roads such as State Roads of inter-State or economic importance etc. which might also serve tribal areas. While no separate tribal sub-plan has therefore been drawn up as such under the Central Sector Roads Programme, several National Highways and other Central Sector Roads do serve some tribal areas also and a sum of Rs. 75 crores out of a total outlay of Rs. 693 crores for all National Highways and other Centrally Sponsored Schemes is proposed to be spent on these roads in the tribal areas during 1980—85 Plan period. The expenditure so far is as under:

Year	Tribal Component of the expenditure on Central Sector Road Schemes
	(Rs. in crores)
1978-79	8.10
1979-80	8.50
1980-81	13.50

In addition, a separate provision of Rs. 6.5 crores has been made under the Central Sector Roads Programme of the Sixth Plan for assisting financially selected road schemes in tribal areas not already covered by the State or Central Sector Plans.

(d) To help the States in adopting a uniform approach in the preparation of their tribal sub-plans for roads, general guidelines have been issued to all States in 1977. A copy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3013/81]

(e) Under the Minimum Needs Programme, funds for rural roads in tribal areas are earmarked by States.

Rules for Appointment of Director Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy

1972. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules have been framed for recruitment to the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, why no Rules have been framed and notified so far;

(c) whether this post is at present lying vacant; and

(d) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to fill it up and how long will it take to select an incumbent therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of recruitment rules for the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Deputy Adviser (Homoeopathy) Government of India, has been discharging the current duties of the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in addition to his own duties.

(d) The appointment to the post of Director in the Council will be made shortly on the recommendation of the Selection Committee and in accordance with rules & regulations and bye-laws of the Council.

Statement

Recruitment Rules for the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy

1. Name of the post	Director (Headquarters Office)
2. No. of posts	1
3. Classification	Group 'A'
4. Scale of pay	Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000/-
5. Whether Slection or Non-selection.	Selection
6. Age limit for direct recruitment .	50 years and below.
7. Education and other Qualifications required for Direct recruitment.	*Essential :* 1. First class or Second class (or equivalent) degree or Diploma in homoeopathy of atleast 4 years duration from a recognised University/or Statutory Board/faculty. 2. 12 years professional experience in homoeopathy system after obtaining degree/diploma out of which 8 years experience in responsible capacity in research/teaching in Government or any recognised institution. OR 1. M.B.B.S. from a recognised statutory faculty/ University with homoeopathic qualification listed in Schedule II or III of Central Council of Homoeopathy. 2. 10 years professional experience in homoeopathic system after obtaining degree/diploma out of which 7 years experience should be in research/teaching in a recognised institution. *Desirable :* A. Degree in Science B. Administrative experience in a responsible position. *Note :* 1. First class degree is equivalent to 60% & above. 2. Second Class degree is equivalent to 50% & above but below 60%. Note : Professional Experience relaxable in exceptional but otherwise eligible cases.
8. Whether age & qualifications prescribed for direct recruitment will be applicable in case of promotion.	Not applicable.
9. Period of probation . . .	2 years.
10. Method of recruitment whether by promotion or by deputation/ transfer & percentage of vacancies to be filled up by various methods.	By direct recruitment.
11. In case of recruitment by promotion/deputation grades from which the promotion/deputation/transfer is to be made.	Not appliacable.
12. If D.P.C. exists what is its extent & composition.	Not applicable.

Note :—Age and experience relaxable in exceptional cases.

Rules for the appointment of Asstt. Advisor of Homoeopathy in Ministry

1973. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether post of Assistant Advisor, Homoeopathy in the Minisrty of Health is lying vacant since long and if so, the reasons for not filling it up; and

(b) when is it likely to be filled up now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The post of Assistant Advisor, Homoeopathy in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is at present lying vacant as the permanent incumbent of the post has been appointed to the post of Deputy Advisor (Homoeopathy) on ad-hoc basis. He is also looking after the work of Assistant Advisor (Homoeopathy). The question of filling up this post will arise only after he is appointed to the post of Deputy Advisor (Homoeopathy) on a regular basis in accordance with the Recruitment Rules, or the post is vacated on regular basis by him otherwise.

Adverse effect of contraceptives and Medicines on Pregnant Women

1974. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indiscriminate use of drugs and contraceptives by pregnant women has resulted in the birth of number of handicapped children;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). There is no specific evidence to suggest that indiscriminate use of drugs by pregnant women has resulted in the birth of a number of handicapped children. However there are certain drugs which when given in large doses are likely to affect foetus adversely, but the use of such drugs is not advised during pregnancy. Studies are being conducted by ICMR to further identify such drugs. As contraceptives are not taken during pregnancy, the question of their use leading to the births of handicapped children does not arise.

Passenger Train between Jhoradi and Tatanagar

1975. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide a passenger train between Jhoradi of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa and Tatanagar;

(b) if so, whether such proposal will be taken into consideration during the current financial year; and

(c) if not, the expected time of the implementation of such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Annual G.P.F. statement of Delhi Administration Employees

1976. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5623 on the 30th March, 1981 and state the progress made by the Delhi Administration in issuing up to date Annual General

Provident Fund statements to the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

D T C Bus Service

1977. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC Bus Service has considerably deteriorated recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereor;

(c) whether there is awful over crowding on busy routes and there are frequent accidents resulting in deaths; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the Bus Service by putting on the road more buses and improving the efficiency of the existing fleet, manpower and extending of courtesy to the daily commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Continuous efforts are being made to provide efficient and adequate transport services to the public in Delhi. The growing traffic demand, particularly at peak time in the morning and evening, however does bring forth special problems such as overcrowding. It would not be correct to say that overcrowding has been the major factor of road accidents in Delhi.

In order to improve the bus services, various steps are being taken by DTC. These include augmentation of bus fleet by addition of new buses, improving of the standard of maintenance, recasting of the operational schedule, so as to eliminate missing of trips, ensuring smooth clearance of traffic by posting of traffic supervisory staff and Lines-Men at important bus-stops in the city, ensuring of road discipline by deploying special mobile squads of training to the operational staff through refresher courses, and re-organising the set-up of the operating divisions.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan

1978. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no let-up in Pakistan's anti-India propaganda; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to countenance the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government continue to be distressed by the motivated, unfortunate and inaccurate, reports appearing in the Pakistan Press, which tend to misrepresent acts and portray India in a negative light.

(b) Government invariably take-up these matters, with the Pakistan authorities. India's effort is to impress upon Pakistan authorities that such nagative and baseless reporting about India in their Press can only hurt, and not help, the process of normalisation between India and Pakistan.

Division of Department of Surgery of A.M.U.

1979. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University had approved the recommendation for the division of the Department of Surgery;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Executive Council had also received aproval from the Visitor;

(c) if so, the reasons for non implementation of the decision of the Executive Council and the Visitor; and

(d) when the University is likely to implement the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOICAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A proposal to amend the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University to provide for the re-organisation of the Department of Surgery, into four Departments, has been approved by the Visitor, as recommended by the Executive Council of the University.

(c) and (d). According to information received from the University, the order for implementation of the decision was issued on 25th November, 1981.

Benami deal of Mohramnagar Dehat Harijan Cooperative Transport Society with Express Tourist Bus Service

1980 DR. A.U. AZMI:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1652 on 27th August, 1981 regarding privately owned stage carriages in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the particulars of the benami deal, which the Mohramnagar Dehat Harijan Co-operative Transport Society Ltd. had with the Express Tourist Bus Service, have been made available to the Income-tax authorities for necessary action; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Attack on Britain's First Non-White Justice of Peace

1981. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drown to the *Times of India* dated 23rd September, 1981 that a woman of Indian origin Mrs. Shreela Flather, Britain's first non-white justice of peace, was attacked in London; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the night of September 19, 1981 a 16 Inch long pipe was thrown through the kitcken window of her home. No one was hurt but the pipe just missed her son. Slogans outside the wall of her house read "WOGS OUT" and "RACE TRAITOR LIVES HERE". The latter referred to Mr. flather who is a white man. Immediately after the attack it was found that two men rushed to a waiting car which sped away.

Promotion of Graduate Staff as Commercial Apprentices

1982. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minster of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme was implemented in 1971 for selection of 10 per cent of commercial apprentices i.e. graduate quota to be considered for promotion as Commercial Apprentices;

(b) if so, whether any suitability test under this scheme was conducted in the Commercial Branch, if so, when; and

(c) why regular suitability tests are not conducted to open a promotional channel for the graduate staff of Northern Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Insructions to introduce the scheme were issued in 1972 and it was implemented on Northern Railway from 1-10-1974.

(b) and (c). So far as the Headquarters controlled posts are concerned, the Northern Railway held a selection in 1978 and finalised the panel in 1979. The case is under process for holding another selection for Headquarters controlled posts. The Divisions are also being advised to hold the departmental examination under the scheme immediately.

National Highways Proposed to be Constructed during Sixth Plan

1983. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the name and the number of National Highways proposed to be constructed during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the States where such National Highways are passing through;

(c) the estimate cost and the expected time of the completion of each of those National Highways; and

(d) the progress made so far in the construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member is referring to the new National Highways taken over during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period. A statement giving their details relating to their number and States served by them is attached.

(c) and (d). Improvement of National Highways is a continuous process. In the first phase of development, an amount of Rs. 40 crores is proposed to be spent during the Sixth Plan period on the newly declared 6 National Highways in the North-Eastern region, namely 31-C, 51, 52, 52-A, 53 and 54. While works on National Highway Nos. 52, 53 and 54 have been entrusted to the Border Roads Organisation for execution during the current Plan period, works on the remaining National Highways, namely 31-C, 51 and 52A as also on the extended portion of the National Highway No. 12 from Biaora to Jaipur would be handled by the State Governments as agents of the Government of India. Currently, assessment of the work required to be carried out on these new National Highways is being made and works are planned to be started as soon as this assessment is complete in respect of all the National Highways. So far, surveys and investigations in respect of National Highway 31-C are complete and is in progress in the case of National Highway Nos. 51, 52A and extended portion of National Highway No. 12 . As all these roads are already existing roads mostly, the improvements proposed to be undertaken would cover generally better geometrics, widening the carriageway, strengthening of payment, reconstruction and culverts and bridges wherever necessary, etc.

S. No.	Name of Route	National Highway Number	States through which it passes
1	2	3	4
1.	Lateral road in West Bengal and Assam (declared as a National Highway in September, 1980).	31C	West Bengal Assam
2.	Paikan-Tura-Dalu (declared as National Highway in September, 1980) in Assam and Meghalaya. . .	51	Assam Meghalaya
3.	Baihata-Charali-Tezpur-Bander-Dowa-North Lakhimpur-Passighat-Tezu-Sitapani-Saikhoghat (declared as National Highway in September, 1980).	52	Assam Arunachal Pradesh
4.	Road link to Itanagar, capita of Arunachal Pradesh (Bander Dewa on National Highway No. 52 in Assam and terminating at Itnagar) declared as National Highway in September, 1980.	52A	Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Badarpur-Silchar-Jirighat-Imphal declared as National Highway in September, 1980.	53	Assam Manipur
6.	Silchar-Aizawal:Lunglei declared as National Highway in September, 1980 in Assam and Mizoram . . .	54	Assam Mizoram
7.	Jaipur-Tonk-Devli-Bundi-Kota Jahalwar-Aklera-Biaora-(Bhopal) declared as National Highway in February, 1981.	12	Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh.

It is actually on extension of existing National Highway No.12 from Biaoran in Madhya Pradesh to Jaipur in Rajasthan.

Ido-Romania Tie-up

1984. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Romania has given a hope that new areas are being identified for development;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that new areas that are being identified are steel, power, engineering, petro-chemicals, mining and transportation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a full-fledged team of experts had accompanied the Prime Minister during her recent visit;

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was reached; and

(e) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The areas identified for further cooperation are petro-chemicals, chamicals, oil exploration, oil equipment and ship-building.

(c) No, Sir. No technical experts accompanied the Prime Minister. She was accompanied by a team of officials.

(d) No formal agreement was signed.

(e) Does not arise.

Representation from Rail Yatri Samiti Birbhum

1985. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Rail Yatri Samiti Birbhum regarding the violation of the agreement by the General Manager, Eastern Railway, about taking the incoming train at a platform adjacent to the one that accommodates the connecting local train at Burdwan station; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government to implement the assurances and avert the agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) There was no agreement between Rail Yatri Samiti, Birbhum and the General Manager, Eastern Railway regarding reception of trains from Rampurhat side on platform adjacent to the one that accommodates outgoing EMU suburban train at Burdwan. However, as a general practice for the convenience of commutors incoming terminating passenger trains such as, 318 Dn Rampurhat-Burdwan Tarapith Passenger is received on platform No. 5 adjacent to platform No. 4, from where EMU suburban local M-228 leaves for Howrah. During the last 2 moths viz. September and October, 1981 only on 5 occasions, this arrangement could not be adhered to on account of operational difficulties.

दिल्ली के सीनियर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का पढ़ाया जाना

1986. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संविधान की आठवीं सूची में शामिल भाषाओं में से एक भी भाषा को 9वीं कक्षा से बारहवीं कक्षा तक दिल्ली के सीनियर सेकेण्डरी स्कूलों में अनिवार्य रूप से नहीं पढ़ाया जाता :

(ख) क्या सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं कक्षाओं में विज्ञान के छात्रों के लिए भारतीय भाषाओं के अध्ययन के लिए कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का अध्ययन कर रहे ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं के विज्ञान के छात्रों की संख्या क्या है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्धारित अध्ययन योजना के अनुसार नौवीं और दसवीं कक्षा के प्रत्येक छात्र को निम्नलिखित 24 भाषाओं में से कोई सी दो भाषाओं का अनिवार्य रुप में अध्ययन करना होता है :—

हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी, असमी बंगाली, गुजराती कन्नड़, मराठी, मलयालम, मणिपुरी, उडिसा, पंजाबी, सिंधी, तमिल तेलुगू उर्दू अरबी, फारसी, संस्कृत, नेपाली, तिब्बती, फ्रैंच, जर्मन, पुर्तगाली और रूसी।

ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं कक्षाओं में प्रत्येक छात्र के लिए उपर्युक्त सूची में से केवल एक भाषा अनिवार्य है। नौवीं और दसवीं कक्षाओं के लिए भाषाओं के संयोग का चयन छात्र पर ही छोड़ दिया जाता है, और प्रत्येक स्कूल में ऐसी सभी भाषाओं के शिक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं जिनके लिए अपेक्षित छात्रों ने अपना विकल्प दिया हो। दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दसवीं श्रेणी तक हिन्दी और नौवीं तक संस्कृत अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई जाती

है। इन भाषाओं के शिक्षण के लिए ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं श्रेणी में भी ऐसे छात्रों के लिए व्यवस्था की जाती है जो इनकी पेशकश करते हैं।

(ख) सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में केन्द्रीय माध्यमक शिक्षा बोर्ड के पाठ्यक्रम में निर्धारित किसी भी भारतीय भाषा का अध्ययन करने के लिए विज्ञान के छात्रों को सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है बशर्ते कि इनके लिए छात्र पर्याप्त संख्या में विकल्प देते हों। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी सहित, भारतीय भाषा के अध्ययन के लिए भी दिल्ली के सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में व्यवस्था विद्यमान है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन के सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में ग्यारहवीं और बारहवीं कक्षा में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का अध्ययन करने वाले विज्ञान के छात्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी
183	6322

दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों में अंशकालिक अध्यापिकाओं को नियमित करना

1987. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर निगम में कुछ अंशकालिक अध्यापिकाएं कार्यरत हैं। यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे कितने अरसे से कार्य कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें 300 रुपये मासिक वेतन पर नियुक्त किया गया है और क्या उन्हें निगम और दिल्ली शिक्षा अधिनियम के नियम 101 के अन्तर्गत भत्ता वेतन वृद्धि आदि स्वीकार्य हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें पूर्ण वेतनमान में कब तक नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) जी हां। इस समय 24 ऐसी अध्यापिकाएं कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ख) उन्हें प्रति माह तदर्थ आधार पर 300 रुपये मासिक वेतन दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) जब कभी विशेष अध्यापिकाओं (कला ड्राइंग और संगीत) के पूर्णकालिक पद प्राप्त होंगे उन्हें भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार भरा जाएगा तथा पूर्णकालिक पद के लिए वर्तमान अंशकालिक अध्यापिकाओं को नियुक्ति पर भी विचार कर लिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली के हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूलों में हिन्दी का पढ़ाया जाना

1988. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल में 10+2 पद्धति के अधिकतर विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है जब कि अंग्रेजी सभी विद्यार्थियों को इस प्रकार पढ़ाई जाती है जैसे वह एक अनिवार्य विषय है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल में 10+2 पद्धति लागू करने से पहले ग्यारहवीं कक्षा तक हिन्दी अनिवार्य विषय था ;

(ग) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय और दिल्ली प्रशासन को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अधिकतर विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी के बजाय हिन्दी पढ़ सकते हैं क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या कुछ स्कूलों में वाणिज्य और विज्ञान के विद्यार्थियों को हिन्दी पढ़ने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है यदि हां तो उन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यविवरण के अनुसार छात्र बोर्ड द्वारा 10 + 2 स्तर पर एक अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में निर्धारित किसी भी भाषा को जिसमें अंग्रेजी भी शामिल है लेने के लिए स्वतन्त्र होते हैं ।

(ख) 10 +2 की योजना लागू होने से पूर्व अखिल भारतीय-दिल्ली उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षाओं के लिए हिन्दी एक अनिवार्य विषय नहीं था । तथापि जिन उम्मीदवारों ने हिन्दी नहीं ली थी उनके लिए प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी में योग्यता प्राप्त करना या 10+2 के अन्त में हिन्दी में एक विशेष प्रश्न-पत्र देना अपेक्षित होता था ।

(ग) कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सभी राजकीय तथा राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलोंके प्रधानाचार्यों को यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आदेश जारी किए हैं कि जो छात्र हिन्दी लेना चाहते हैं उन सभी को हिन्दी एक विषय के रूप में लेने दिया जाए ।

(घ) दो स्कूलों अर्थात रायसीना बंगाली स्कूल तथा फतेहपुरी मुस्लिम स्कूल में हिन्दी पढ़ने की सुविधा नहीं है । सीनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल में वाणिज्य तथा विज्ञान के छात्रों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार की गई है बशर्ते कि उन विषयों को लेने वाले छात्रों की पर्याप्त संख्या हो ।

Visit of aides of congressional foreign relations Committee of U.S.A.

1989. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of top aides of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S.A. recently visited Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government explained its point of view regarding the U.S. move to arm Pakistan; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. A team of four aides of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee of the US visited Delhi recently. The team held wide-ranging talks with officials of the Government of India.

(b) India's point of view regarding the US move to arm Pakistan was explained to the team in detail.

(c) It is hoped that there was a better understanding of India's apprehensions and concerns of the deteriorating international situation, with particular reference to our region.

Guidelines for selection of statistical officer for deputation to W.H.O.

1990. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: whether any guidelines have been been laid down by his Ministry for selection and deputation of Statistical Officers in his Ministry and D.G.H.S. to the W.H.O. on short assignments and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): No formal guidelines are laid down by this Ministry for the selection and deputation of Statistical Officers to the WHO *assignments* as the services of such category of personnel have not been sought from us. However, for all assignments abroad this Ministry is guided by the regulations of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Ministry of Home Affiffairs.

Appropriate decisions are taken as per the requirements of each *meeting*, organised by the WHO, to which we are invited to depute a nominee.

Memorandum from Purva Railway Shikshak Sangh, Asansol

1991. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 15 August, 1981 from the Purva Railway Shikshak Sangh, Asansol;

(b) if so, details of points raised in the said memorandum; and

(c) details of steps taken to fulfil those demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The following points have been raised:

1. Recognition of Railway Teachers' Association.

2. Age of Retirement should be fixed at 60 years.

3. LAP to Railway School teachers.

4. Upward revision of Pay Scales.

(c) In acocrdance with the Government's policy, staff representations received from any source get due consideration and action as considered necessary on merits is taken. The points raised by the Purva Railway Shikshak Sangh, Asansol have also been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Introduction of practice school system in engineering institutes of the country

1992. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of 'Practice School System' which has been in operation since 1970 in the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani; and

(b) Whether there is any proposal to introduce it in other Engineering Institutes of the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Practice School System in the Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani was started from the academic year 1972-73. The Programme is an effort on the part of the Institute to link theory with practice. The Programme is optional and open to students pursuing studies both at undergraduate and post-graduate levels. It runs for a total duration of 7½ months divided into 2 components—the first industrial oriented Pratice School (PS-I) of 2 months conducted during summer after the second year and the second problem solving Practice School (PS-II) of 5½ months duration conducted during either of the semesters of the final year. The students going through the Practice School Programme are awarded their discipline degree 'With Practice School'.

(b) No proposal has been received in the Ministry.

Penal Measures against Staff of Kota Wagon Repair Shop

1993. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by an M.P. about the penal measures taken against the staff of Kota Wagon Repair Shop, Western Railway;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) details of steps taken by Government to cancel the transfer orders issued against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) In the letter referred to, a request was made for review of the cases of three workers of Wagons Repair Workshop at Kota, who were transferred out of the workshop for protesting against alleged non-observance of safety rules resulting in accidents on account of fly-shunting in the Workshop premises.

(c) Fly-shunting is not being done in the workshop premises where workers are on duty. The three cases have been reviewed and it has been decided that the transfer orders made in the exigencies of service in these cases should stand.

Extension of Railway line from pipalkoti to Adilabad

1994. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India has sent any proposals to extend the railway line from Pipalkoti to Adilabad (C. Rly.) the distance being about 10 km. where Cement Corporation of India is erecting a Cement factory;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the Railway Ministry is considering to take up its construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 31-3-1981.

(c) No.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra in each district

1995. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up an unit of Nehru Yuvak Kendra in each District to encourage sports in rural area and to tap the hitherto neglected vast rural potential in the country;

(b) if so, number of such units already functioning in Andhra Pradesh and plans formulated to set up more such units with names of districts that will be covered during 1982;

(c) the types of sports these centres promote and whether suitable coach, feeding arrangement and incentive scheme have been drawn up to make the efforts of these units successful; and

(d) whether the functioning of the existing units in Andhra Pradesh have been evaluated and if so, to what extent they have succeeded in meeting their objectives and amount spent by them in Andhra Pradesh during 1979, 1980 and 1981 separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to cover all the districts in the country by a Nehru Yuvak Kendra each by the end of the Sixth

Five Year Plan, in a phased manner. Besides encouraging sports in the rural areas, the Nehru Yuvak Kendras also organise activities like non-formal education, cultural and recreational programmes, social service, youth leadership training, etc.

(b) At present Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been sanctioned in 16 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Of these, 14 are already operational. Nehru Yuvak Kendras are sanctioned on the recommendations of the State Governments. During 1982, more Nehru Yuvak Kendras would be sanctioned in the State of Andhra Pradesh on receipt of a proposal from the State Government.

(c) The Nehru Yuvak Kendras are expected to promote and organise indigenous sports and games which provide much scope for massive participation by the rural youth. Sports Coaches have been provided to Nehru Yavak Kendra to extend coaching facilities to the youths. The youths participating in tourinaments and competitions are provided light refershment and issued a certificate of participation by the Kendras.

(d) Even though no specific evaluation of the functioning of existing Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh has bene made, the functioning of the scheme of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in general has been reviewed in 1978. The over-all assessment was that the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are characterised by extraordinary vitality and innovativeness and that they also have a vast potentiality. The experience gained so far is sufficiently convincing of the valdity of the concept of the Kendras as district foci for youth involvement and transformation, as well as a new way of fulfilling the interests and needs of the non-student rural youths. During the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, funds were allocated to the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the State of Andhra Pradesh as under:

Year	Amount of funds allocated
197980	Rs. 17.71 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 17.40 lakhs
1981-82 (Upto 31-10-81)	Rs. 15.47 lakhs

बस रूट नं० 518 को सुजान सिंह पार्क तक बढ़ाया जाना

1996. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं कि रूट संख्या 518 पर बसों, जो लोधी कालोनी से हरिनगर डिपो होते हुए तिलकनगर तक चलती है को लोधी कालोनी से चलाने के बजाय सुजान सिंह पार्क से चलाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां तो सुजान सिंह पार्क क्षेत्र में लोक नायक भवन में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कार्यालय में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कर्मचारियों तथा दयाल सिंह कालेज के निकट औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बहुत सी संस्थानों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस रूट को सुजानसिंह पार्क तक बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) इसे कब तक बढ़ा दिया जायेगा

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) रूट नं० 518 पहले तिलक नगर से आल इंडिया मेडिकल इन्स्टीच्यूट तक चलता था । विभिन्न संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों की मांग पर

यह रूट आल इन्डिया मेडिकल इन्स्टीच्यूट से बढ़ा कर लोधी रोड तक कर दिया गया जिससे यह रूट काफी लंबा हो गया। इस रूट को सुजान सिंह पार्क तक बढ़ाना उचित नहीं समझा गया है। इतना लम्बा रूट कर देने से इस रूट पर बसों की फ्रीक्वेंसी घटानी पड़ जायगी और इससे यात्रियों को असुविधा होगी। सुजान सिंह पार्क तक नगर के विभिन्न भागों से रूट नं० 21, 26, 40, 41, 45, 47, 60, 326, 408, 418, 422, 440, 480, 470 और 515 की बसें आती हैं। यात्री विभिन्न स्थानों पर बस बदल कर सुजान सिंह पार्क तक पहुंच सकते हैं।

Thefts in Passenger and Goods Trains

1997. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of thefts that took place in passenger and goods trains during last six months from April to September, 1981 as against the corresponding period of 1980;

(b) whether this indicates an increase in the number of thefts; and

(c) if so, reasons for such increase and the steps taken to keep vigilance on the activities of anti-social elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The table below gives the number of cases of thefts involving passengers, personal luggage and booked consignments from goods trains reported during the period April to September, 1980 and April to September, 1981:

	April to Sept.'80	April to Sept.'81
1. No. of cases of thefts of passengers belonging from passenger trains	3,125	3,145
2. No. of cases of thefts of booked consignments from goods trains.	4,444	7,166

(b) Yes.

(c) General deterioration in law and order situation in the States is reflecting adversely on the crime position on the Railways. Diversion of RPF man-power from duties connected with protection of railway property and equipment to unsanctioned duties like assisting the Government Railway Police in curbing robbery, dacoity, ticketless travelling, alarm-chain pulling, disconnection of hose pipes, etc. is also another cause for the increase.

The following steps are being taken to check activities of anti-social elements on the Railways:—

(a) Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making efforts to control crime on Railways by providing escorts on trains and surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

(b) With a view to preventing thefts of booked consignments, the following steps are being taken:

(i) As far as possible, goods trains carrying valuable commodities are being ascorted by RPF personnel.

(ii) All important yards are guarded by the RPF personal round-the-clock.

(iii) RPF personnel are also detailed on train passing duty at engineering restrictions, vulnerable outer signals, and at upgradients where trains normally slow down.

(iv) Crime intelligence staff collect intelligence about activities

and movements of criminals and their associates within the railway employees and arrange raids for their arrest and recovery of stolen property.

(v) Notorious criminals and receivers of stolen railway property and equipment are being detailed under the provisions of the National Security Act.

Distribution of tickets for ASIAD 82

1998. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Asiad tickets to be printed for sale and the denomination of each class of such tickets;

(b) the method of distribution of tickets among the States;

(c) whether Government have received any demand for Asiad tickets from any State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No final decisions on these have been taken by the Special Organizing Committee for the IX Asian Games, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Letter from chief US delegates of UN to non-aligned group

1999. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief U.S. delegate to the U.N. has recently addressed letters to about 40 member-States of Non-aligned group including India, asking them to explain why they lent support to a communique issued by the group recently containing critical references to the U.S. foreign policy;

(b) if so, the contents of the letter; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In this letter the US Permanent Representative vigorously challenged the substantive points made, and also the language used, in the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Communiquie, issued by them after their meeting held in New York from September 25 to September 28, 1981.

(c) As is normal in diplomatic usage, our Permanent Representative, along with other concerned representatives, took note of the contents of this communication.

Construction of Building of Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya

2000. SHRI P. NANGYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be plesaed to state:

(a) when the construction of the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya building in Delhi was started or in proposed to be started;

(b) the total amount allocated for the construction of the said building; and

(c) when the said building is likely to be completed and reasons for delay in completion of the building, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Construction of a permanent building for the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri, New Delhi, on the site allotted in Ghaziabad (U.P.) was started on the 5th August, 1981.

(b) Rs. 66,58,000.

(c) February, 1983.

Approval for Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak

2001. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has finally approved the Maharishi Dayanand University at Rohtak; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has not yet declared the Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12A of the UGC Act, as the conditions stipulated in the relevant rules have yet to be fulfilled by the Government of Haryana.

Guidelines for Giving Grants to Affiliated Colleges

2002. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and nature of new guidelines framed by University Grants Commission for giving grants to affiliated colleges; and

(b) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has finalised the guidelines for providing assistance to Arts, Science, Commerce and Multi-faculty colleges for development during the Sixth Plan period. Copies to these guidelines have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad Line into Broad Gauge

2003. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Ministry has made a proposal to the Planning Commission for conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Planning Commission has cleared the proposal of the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALL KARJUN): (a) and (b). Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad MG line into BG is an approved work and the same was included in the Budget 1977-78. The Planning Commission have been approached for giving clearance to this project, and the same is awaited. The project involving conversion of 925 kms. long line is estimated to cost about Rs. 300 crores.

Approach Roads and Bridges at Stations in Dhanbad Division

2004. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of stations in the Dhanbad Division of the Eastern Railway which have no approach roads nor over-bridges to reach the booking office for the people;

(b) whether every time people are to walk over the rail line or pass understationed trains to buy tickets and board trains;

(c) whether he is aware of the agitation of the people of Pradhan Khunta Station over this issue where often accidents take place while crossing the line;

(d) whether Government have any phase-wise plan to construct over-bridges at such station and whether they would give Pradhan Khunta (Dhanbad Division) any priority in this matter; and

(e) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Eleven stations do not have direct approach to the booking office and 23 small way side stations with low volume of traffic, do not have foot over bridges. Passengers have to cross the track to reach the other platforms to board train in some cases.

(c) Yes. Representation has been received to provide a Foot Overbridge at Pradhan Khunta but there is no record of any reports regarding accidents occurring at the station for want of foot over bridge.

(d) The Government considers provision of foot-overbridges, based upon overall availability of funds and the relative justification for the work. There is no proposal for providing a foot overbridge at Pradhan Khunta for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

Birth and Death Rates and New Steps to Check the Growth of Population.

2005. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:
SHRI K. PRADHAN:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present population of the country;

(b) the present birth rate per 1000 of population in the country; and

(c) the present death rate per 1000 of population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) The provisional population of the country, as per 1981 census is 683,997,512.

(b) and (c). The latest available information about the Birth Rate and Death Rate is for the year 1979; Birth Rate is 33.2 per 1000 persons and the Death Rate is 12.8 per 1000 persons as per the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India.

Modification of Present National Education Policy

2006. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to modify the present National Edueation Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The National Policy on Education, 1968 continues to be in force. The Government has no proposal for modifying the policy at present.

Migration of Physicians and Nurses and Investment loss suffered by Government

2007. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of investment loss suffered by the Government by way of

spending on the education of the physicians and nurses due to their migration abroad during the last three years (year-wise) stating the number of the physicians and nurses who migrated abroad during this period; and

(b) the reasons for their migration and the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A definite estimate regarding the cost of producing a medical doctor or nurse is not available. Definite information relating to the number of physicians and nurses who have migrated abroad is also not available. As such, the investment loss suffered by the Government due to the migration of physicians and nurses cannot be assessed.

(b) (i) Migration of medical and nursing manpower is a complex phenomena, resulting from a variety of push and pull factors. While there may be several contributing factors, the most patent one seems to relate to the much better terms of service offered by employers abroad.

(ii) The following steps have been taken by the Centre and the States to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries:

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training;

(ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commissions;

(iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particulary those serving in the rural areas, have been brought about by the State and Union Territory Governments;

(iv) a scheme has been launched to secure the community orientation of medical education with emphasis on the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative, aspects of health care services, to attract a larger number of doctors for service in the rural areas;

(v) arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. F.R.C.S., M.R:C.P:, etc.

(vi) the Government have set up a Medical Education Review Committee which is, *inter-alia*, required to evolve realistic projections of medical manpower requirements during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond, taking into consideration various relevant factors.

Assessment of National Adult Education Programme

2008. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:
SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government of the National Adult Education Programme with regard to the extent of its achievements; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Adult Education Programme was reviewed by a Committee headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari. The Review Committee assessed that while detailed data about educational institutions

takes about 2 years to be compiled for the country as a whole, on the basis of data available to the Committee 32.33 lakhs of adults were enrolled in about 116,000 Adult Education Centres, as on 31-1-1980.

Recruitment Policies in NCERT ..

2009. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued by Government to NCERT in regard to recruitment policies and procedures and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether these directives are being adhered to by NCERT and if not, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India had appointed a one-man Committee in 1970 to review the recruitment policies and procedures of NCERT since its establishment and to recommend policies and procedures suitable for the NCERT in the context of its role. The Report of the Committee was considered by the Government in consultation with the Executive Committee of the NCERT. In exercise of the powers vested in Government under the Memorandum of Association of the NCERT, Government directed the NCERT to take action on the various recommendations of the Committee.

(b) The directives are being adhered to by the NCERT.

Kuttippuram—Guruvayoor Line

2010. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey report of Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor railway line has been submitted;

(b) what is the revised estimate of this line; and

(c) the time by which the work will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 14 crores.

(c) In view of the paucity in resources position, there is no proposal for taking up the above scheme at present.

Estimates Relating to Wallayar-Palghat Section of National Highway No. 47.

2011. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had a proposal to build up a spray Grout (BUSG) in the Wallayar-Palghat section of National Highway No. 47 in Kerala;

(b) whether five estimates were prepared and sent to the Ministry;

(c) if so, whether these estimates relating to Wallayar-Palghat section have been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Works for widening and

strengthening of this section of National Highway 47 were sanctioned during the Fourth Plan. While the widening works had been completed by 1979-80, the strengthening works had not even been started. As a result of a review held in 1980, it was decided that the old works will be fore-closed upto widening only and strengthening will be carried out in a phased manner. It was decided to provide stage strengthening with Built up Spray Grout. Out of 4 estimates received last year, 3 have already been sanctioned. One estimate of last year and 4 estimates received in July 1981, have also been returned for re-submission during 1982-83 keeping in view the overall inter-se priorities for N.H. works in the State.

Pilferage and theft in Bombay Port

2012. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Maritime Bureau has in its report pointed out that the pilferage and thefts are the highest in Bombay Port;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing an independent Central Industrial Security Force in Bombay Port so that the pilferage and thefts are eliminated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Government are not aware of any such report of the International Maritime Bureau. However, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is making a reference to an article entitled 'Fortuns Change in Indian Ports as Rivals Manoeuvre for Slots' which appeared in the September 1981 issue of Seatrade published from U. K.

During 1980-81, 139 cases of theft occurred in the Port of Bombay as compared to 205 cases in 1979-80. It is not correct to say that highest number of theft cases in the country have occurred at Bombay Port.

(b) The Bombay Port Trust has taken a decision for the introduction of the Central Industrial Security Force for watch and ward duties. However, it has not been possible to implement this decision due to the inability of the port to provide the requisite residential accommodation, due to the paucity of land, to the CISF personnel. Providing accommodation is a pre-requisite for the induction of CISF into any undertaking.

Number of Wrecks yet to be Cleared at Bombay Port

2013. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wrecks which have not yet been cleared by the Bombay Port area;

(b) the reasons for the inordinate delay in clearing these wrecks; and

(c) the details of ownership of these wrecks?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (c). There are six wrecks which are to be cleared from the Bombay Port area. The details are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of wreck	Date on which capsized	Ownership
1	2	3	4
1.	Gulf Star	27-8-1978	M/s Sharja Shipping Company Private Ltd., P.O. Box No. 1477, Sharjah United Arab Emirates.

1	2	3	4
2.	Moonlight Glory	27-2-1980	M/s Collis Line Ltd., Calcutta.
3.	Effiginy	18-4-1980	M/s Collis Line Ltd., Calcutta.
4.	Lucky Investor	23-6-1981	Shri Majio Taghvai, No. 3/77, Karim Khan Zand Avenue, Tehran.
5.	Jyoti Ramalingam	13-2-1981	Shri A.R. Subramanian Pillai, 21 Varathapuram Meloor, Tuticorin.
6.	Lash Barge 'DM 172'	11-8-1981	M/s Soviet Danube Shipping Company.

(b) Reasons for delay in the clearing of wrecks are as under:—

Gulf Star:

A contract for salvaging the wreck was awarded to M/s. Asiatic Salvors, Bombay by Bombay Port Trust, on the 7th February, 1979 and the work was to be completed by the 4th January, 1980. However the Contractors failed to complete the salvage operations although extension for completion of work was granted twice till 31st May, 1981. As the party failed to complete the salvage operation even in the extended period, the contract was terminated and fresh tenders are being invited.

Moonlight Glory:

Action was initiated by Bombay Port Trust to effect sale of the vessel by inviting tenders as the owners did not take any action to refloat the vessel. While offers were under scrutiny a stay was granted by the Bombay High Court and the Port was restrained from selling the vessel. After the stay order was vacated by the Court, the vessel was sold to M/s Ghashiram Gokulchand Bombay and possession handed over on the 10th September, 1981. The new owner is taking necessary steps for the salvage of the vessel.

Efficiency:

Action to sell the vessel was initiated by Bombay Port Trust on failure of the owners to take possession of the vessel. Provisional Official Liquidator was appointed by Bombay High Court at the instance of a Creditor of owners but later, on an application made by the owners to Bombay High Court, Provisional Official Liquidator was discharged. In the meantime Calcutta High Court also appointed a Court Receiver to take possession of the vessel on an application made by another Creditor of the owner. At the request of Bombay Port Trust, Shri S. K. Roychoudhary was appointed its receiver and asked to sell the ship on the condition that Port dues will be cleared out of the sale proceeds. Bombay Port Trust has asked him to remove the vessel from the port and dispose it of at the earliest.

Lucky Investor:

On 24-6-1979 the vessel suddenly developed list but was saved from capsizing by staff of Mazagaon Deck Ltd. The owners of the vessel appointed an Advocate of Bombay High Court as their representative to look after the vessel. Under instructions from the owner, the vessel was to be sold by this representative to the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta. However, the vessel developed list and partially capsized before effecting the sale. Disposal of vessel is under consideration and negotiations are being continued with the owner. After the required information is received Port will consider further action. Political conditions in Iran have delayed further action.

Jyoti Ramalingam:

This country craft came in contact with INS Krishna of Indian Navy on

13-2-1981 and sank in the centre of the Indira Dock channel. Initial efforts made by Indian Navy to salvage the vessel failed. Owner of the vessel has disowned responsibility to remove the wreck. Negotiations with the Indian Navy are underway to blast the wreck as it is found that wreck cannot be floated.

Lash Barge 'DM 172':

The Lash Barge anchored close to cross island sank on 11-8-1981 due to squally weather. Agents M/s Transocean Shipping Agency Private Limited in consultation with owner's representative, are negotiating with salvage firms to remove the wreck.

Complaints against Institute of Physically Handicapped at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi

2014. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been many complaints against the working of the Institute for the Physically handicapped at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi;

(b) whether the handicapped were deprived of basic facilities by the institute authorities; and

(c) whether Government have since inquired into the matter and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Recently, only one complaint has been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The complaint was inquired into and nothing improper was observed in the working of the Institute.

बट-बिलाड़ा रेलवे लाइन

2015. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बट से बिलाड़ा तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के लिए इस वर्ष के बजट में प्रावधान किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सर्वेक्षण कार्य इस बीच शुरू कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन गांवों और कस्बों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से यह रेल लाइन गुजरेगी ; और

(ग) सर्वेक्षण-कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल और संसदीय कार्य एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). बिलाड़ा से बट तक एक मीटर लाइन के सर्वेक्षण कार्य को 1981–82 के बजट में शामिल किया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण का कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा। सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने में लगभग एक वर्ष लगेगा।

Pandey Committee Findings of JEE

2017. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Board of Governors IIT, Delhi, has rejected the N. S. Pandey committee findings on JEE 1979 scandal which held four faculty members guilty of serious malpractices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the punishments awarded to guilty faculty members are trivial and not commensurate with the seriousness of charges established against them;

(d) if so, reasons why deterrent action was not taken to prevent the recurrence of such scandals;

(e) whether some of these faculty members have gone abroad during the pendency of punishments so that these become ineffective;

(f) if so, how their visits abroad were cleared;

(g) whether a senior Professor of IIT, Delhi, invigilated at a JEE centre where his own nephew was a candidate; and

(h) if so, what action has been taken against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). One of the accused in the case has appealed to the High Court against the penalties imposed upon him by the Board of Governors of IIT, Delhi. The whole issue is, therefore, *subjudice*.

(g) Yes, Sir. However, the invigilation duties were assigned to the Professor in a room other than that where his nephew was sitting.

(h) In view of the clarification given in (g) above and since there is no evidence to link the Professor's invigilation with anything undesirable, the question of taking any action against him does not arise.

National Moral Education Conference

2018. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

a) the resolutions adopted in the first National Moral Education Conference held at Lucknow on the 11th, 12th and 13th July, 1981 and Government's reaction thereto and whether a copy of each of them will be laid on the Table; and

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to impart moral education and implement the above resolutions and if so, the broad outlines thereof and how this is proposed to be included in the education system so as to ensure that students become duty conscious citizens of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to information available, the City Montessori School of Lucknow organised a National Moral Education Conference at Lucknow from 11th to 13th July, 1981. A copy of the resolutions adopted in the said Conference, received from the organisers, is attached.

(b) The Government is of the view that the building up of character of students should be one of the major aims or education. Cultivation of moral and social values by pupils should be encouraged through all curricular and extra-curricular activities. The education system must produce young men and women of character who should be committed to national service and development. Some basic issues concerned with the programme of moral education were discussed in a high level Seminar on Moral Education organized by NCERT in May, 1981. Among other things the Seminar also recommended that provision should be made for moral education in all the schools of the country and that NCERT should go ahead with developing curriculum and instructional materials and teachers orientation for this purpose. The recommendations of the Seminar have been communicated to all States/Union Territories for consideration and implementation.

Statement

Resolutions adopted at the 'First National Moral Education Conference' held at Lucknow from 11th to 13th July, 1981:

1. Resolved that in view of the present conditions and circumstances of our society, imparting of Moral Education to our young boys and girls in their formative period of life is an apparent necessity and a social imperative, there should be established in all educational institutions, private or Government-run a course in Moral Education in all classes from the beginning upto the High School standard. Through this course, moral and human values should be inculcated in students to make them better and more useful persons and members of society.

2. That in view of this conference, mere dissemination of knowledge is not enough, character building is important. In any case today in our country it is the crisis of character and this challenge can be met only by Moral education. We have neglected it far too long. There is no time to lose. This course should be common to all boys and girls.

3. Resolved that while Moral education should not include the teaching of religious dogmas and specific religious beliefs, common ethical teaching of all great religions should be included as opined by our Prime Minister. This will have the double advantage of showing the unity of the teachings of various religions and will also forcefully reinforce the acceptability of those teachings for religion has a hold on people.

4. Resolved that in higher classes, preferably beyond the High School stage, a course in comparative religion should be introduced. Religion exercises a powerful influence on human thought and action and in our country different religions are practised. It is necessary, therefore, that we know each other's motivations and beliefs and basic rules of life. For this a study of comparative religion is essential. It will promote social harmony by applying the remedy at the base. Further, it will promote a liberal attitude and a less fanatical approach to religion.

5. This conference puts on record its appreciation of the action of those states of the Indian Union who have shown initiative in this matter and have introduced courses in Moral Education in their educational institutions.

Examination for Vacancies in Railways

2019. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Indian Express' dated 30th October, 1981 that Railway Officials played a joke on about 2,000 unemployed youngmen and women on 25th October, 1981 at Saharanpur (U.P.) when they were called for a written test at the four different centres but there was neither any arrangement for the examinations nor did anyone know about any Railway test being conducted there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in March this year there was an advertisement in the Rozgar Digest released by the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad for vacancies and the candidates were asked to send a postal order for Rs. 2/-; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c). The Railway Service Commission advertised an employment notice No. 1980-81 in the month of March, 81 for recruitment of A.S.Ms., Guards, Office Clerks etc. The written examination was scheduled to be held on 25.10.81 at 515 centres including some at Saharanpur. The examination had, however, to be postponed at the last minute as leakage of the Question Papers was suspected. There was not adequate time to send advice to the candidates individually. However, in order to

avoid inconvenience to the candidates, efforts were made to given on 23.10.81 and subsequent dates wide publicity to the postponement of the examination through mass media, including Radio, Television and news agencies.

Waiving of Law by us to Supply Arms to Pakistan

2020. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that the US Senate authorised a six-year waiver for Pakistan of the law blocking US aid to a country which does not undertake not to explore or test a nuclear device;

(b) if so, whether similar relaxation has also been sought or granted with respect to India; and

(c) if the answer to (b) in the negative, what are the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The United States Senate has authorised a six-year waiver for Pakistan of an amendment of the US Foreign Assistance Act which would block economic and military assistance to any country which is acquiring nuclear facilities which are not under the safeguards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no military assistance proposal to India which is under consideration by the United States.

Representation from Central Government Employees of Sikkim for extending Railway Travelling Facilities

2021. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from the Central Government employees of Sikkim regarding extending railway travelling facilities for them;

(b) if so, details of the said representation;

(c) details of steps taken by the Government to meet their demand; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). No such representation appears to have been received. However, a railway out agency is in operation at Gangtok to cater to the needs of the travelling public.

Halt at Malwan Port for Moghul lines Coastal Service

2022. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the coastal passenger Steamer Service from Panjim to Bombay was having a halt at Malwan port, the number of passengers available at the Malwan port were not only to those available at Panjim;

(b) if so, whether eliminating Malwan port on the coastal route on grounds of non-availability of adequate number of passengers at Malwan port unjustified; and

(c) if so, whether the Mogul lines will include Malwan port in its coastal service?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants to know whether the traffic from Malwan was more than that available at Panjam. The comparative position of traffic of traffic from Malwan and Panjim

during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 was as under:—

Year	Per call from Panjim	Per call from Malwan
1973-74	240 Passengers	78 Passengers
1974-75	194 Passengers	44 Passengers
1975-76	190 Passengers	34 Passengers

No calls were made at Malwan after 1976.

(b) The elimination of Malwan Port from the itinerary of passenger vessels was due to the Port being tidal and the number of vessels having been reduced from three to two in December 1972, when one of the vessels ran aground at Malwan Port and was declared as a total loss. It was not possible to call at Malwan and yet maintain the punctuality of the service.

(c) The Moghul Line Ltd. do not propose to include Malwan Port in the itinerary of passenger vessels, as the two ships operating on this service cannot call at more than 4 ports due to constraints of their speed and the need to maintain the sailing schedules and punctuality in this service.

Piling up of files in corridors of offices

2023. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director, National Archives revealed at the five day seminar on 'disposition of Government records' held at Delhi from 12th October, 1981 that there are 4.3 million files piled up in the corridors and basements of various Central Government Offices;

(b) if so, whether Government spends Rs. 6.5 million every year on the storage of these files and some more money on their up keep and maintenance and;

(c) what concrete steps are taken to tackle the stupendous problem of piling up of these files?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India adopted an Archival Policy Resolution in 1972 with a view to evolving an effective uniform control over the entire field of record management in all public Offices. The need for a strict implementation of this Resolution has been emphasised amongst all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A draft bill on Public Archives to be applicable to Union Government and such State Governments as would opt to come within its purview is under active consideration of the Government of India.

Reported Statement made by Prime Minister about Murder of President Sadat

2024. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Prime Minister in her comment on the assassination of President Sadat stated at Manila on 9th October,

1981 that "the tragedy that befell Egyptian Sadat shows how dangerous it is to live in an image of a leader proposed up from outside";

(b) if so, do not this statement amount to virtual support to the assassination of President Sadat and encouragement to one politics of murders; and

(c) is it not true that the statement has damaged India's image?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The relevant extract from the record of Prime Minister's press conference in Manila on October 9, 1981 is given below:

"**Mr. Tanedo:** Would you allow me to ask another question Madam? As one of the leaders of the non-aligned nations, how would you assess the effects of the death of Egyptian President on the search for .....

Mrs Gandhi: It is little early to prophesy on that. And my assessment is that, it is not good for any people to feel that somebody is being strongly supported from outside. That weakens him in his country and in his region. President Sadat made a bold attempt. But you know that it did not make him popular among Arab countries. A solution of that particular, very delicate problem, of what is normally called the Middle East and which we in India call the West Asia, is only possible if there is an agreement. But as to what will happen in Egypt, I think it is much too early to say."

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Request for more money for Second Hooghly Bridge

2025. SHRI AJIT BAG:
SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government to release a sum of Rs. 14 crores in addition to the already sanctioned Rs. 12 crores for the current financial year for the Second Hooghly Bridge under construction;

(b) if so, whether Government has released the amount; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The request has been examined carefully but it has not been possible to increase the Budget provision in the current year due to financial constraints.

Opening of a NCERT Centre at Bangalore

2026. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress achieved in opening of a National Council on Educational Research and Training Centre at Bangalore or the Southern Region; and

(b) the hurdles, if any in implementing the programme.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no plan of setting up a NCERT centre at Bangalore for the Southern Region, or at any other place in the country. It will be better to build up the counter part institutions at the State level.

Collaborations with the States in the Southern Region are established by NCERT either directly, or through its Regional College of Education at Mysore, or more particularly through its Field Advisers in the Southern States.

पाठ्यक्रम में परिवार नियोजन को शामिल करना

2027. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के लिए किशोरों और युवकों के मन में रुचि उत्पन्न करने की दृष्टि से परिवार नियोजन को राष्ट्रीय संस्कृति का एक अंग बनाने के लिए शिक्षा पद्धति में एक विशेष प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम शामिल किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम बनाने के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया क्या है और उसकी क्या रूप रेखा है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भारत सरकार के शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में एक राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या शिक्षा परियोजना शुरू की है। इसके अन्तर्गत राज्यों को इस क्षेत्र में पाठ्यचर्या विकसित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोण से सहायता की जा रही है ;

(i) छात्रों को जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा व्यक्ति, परिवार, समाज राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया के बीच पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध की जानकारी कराने में सहायता करना ;

(ii) बच्चों और अध्यापकों को देश की जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी स्थिति तथा इस समस्या को सुलझाने में सरकार के लक्ष्यों और प्रयासों के बारे में जानकारी कराना; तथा

(iii) जनसंख्या मामलों के सम्बन्ध में अध्यापकों और छात्रों में वांछनीय अभिरुचि और व्यवहार विकसित करना ताकि वे अपने परिवार के आकार तथा जीवन के उस स्तर के सम्बन्ध में जो वे व्यतीत करना चाहते हों, तर्कसंगत निर्णय ले सकें।

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को, उनकी विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पाठ्यचर्या विकसित करने में सहायता की जाती है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य कर्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ताकि वे अपने आप इस कार्य को कर सकें। जनसंख्या शिक्षा के पाठ्य विवरण में सामान्यत: जनसंख्या गतिशीलता, जनसंख्या वृद्धि तथा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक परिवर्तन के बीच सम्बन्ध और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और पारिवारिक जीवन शिक्षा सहित पर्यावरण पर प्रभाव शामिल है।

Level Crossing at Bhomeswar

2028. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reopen the gate on the level crossing at Bhomeswar, Rajkot (Gujarat), in response to public demand; and

(b) if so, the date when this will be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Level crossing No. 3-A was provided as a temprorary measure pending the completion of the road over bridge across the railway line in replacement of the existing level crossing No. 3 at Rajkot. Since the road over-bridge has been completed and opened to traffic, the

temporary level crossing has been closed as per extant rule. Since its reopening as a regular measure will amount to provision of a new additional level crossing, the proposal can be considered only if the Rajkot Municipality/Local Authority concerned agrees to bear both initial as well as recurring charges of the level crossing in accordance with extant rules.

Luxury Air Conditioned Trains for Foreign Tourists

2029. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have a proposal for the introduction of luxury airconditioned trains for the foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the number of such trains and between the places of tourist interest where such luxury airconditioned trains will be introduced to attract the foreign tourists;

(c) whether such proposal is likely to be implemented before the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A pilot project called 'Palace on Wheels' is proposed for development of tourism in Rajasthan.

(b) Only one train, two itineraries of which, have been tentatively proposed, one of seven days duration and the other of two days duration. The first itinerary will cover Delhi-Jaipur - Udaipur - Jodhpur - Jaisalmer - Bharatpur - Agra - Delhi and the second itinerary will cover Delhi-Jaipur-Agra-Delhi.

(c) and (d). The train is proposed to be introduced on a promotional basis from 26th January, 1982. The regular service is likely to commence some time in August 1982.

Foreign Minsiter's visit to United Kingdom

2030. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited U.K. last month, if so, whether he held discussions with the U.K. Government Ministers particularly Lord Carrington;

(b) whether the issue of arms supply to Pakistan by both U.S. and U.K. Governments figured during the discussions; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. During my visit to the UK in November 1981 I called on the British Prime Minister and also met some British Ministers, including Lord Carrington.

(b) and (c). Bilateral and international relations were reviewed by me with Lord Carrington. Indo-Pak relations also figured in these talks as well as the question of US arms supplies to Pakistan. As a result, the British Government got a better understanding of our approach to these issues.

Calling of life saving drugs by their generic names

2031. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enforce calling Life Saving Drugs and other Drugs by their generic names;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any progress has been made towards this end?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to enforce calling Life saving drugs and other Drugs by their generic names. Ministry of Health had, however issued a notification under G.S.R. No. 27(E) on 17-1-1981 whereby Rule 96 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules was amended to require that preparations containing any of the following drugs as single ingredient shall be marketed only with a generic name and not with brand name:—

1. Analgin.
2. Aspirin and its salts.
3. Chlorpromiazine and its salts.
4. Ferrous sulphate.
5. Piperazine and its salt.

The said notification also lays down that preparations containing any new drug as the single active ingredient and approved under rule 30-A, 69-B or 75 B subject to the condition that such preparations should be marked under generic name only shall be labelled only with proper name of the drug.

Four companies, viz. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Cyanamid India Ltd., M/s. Pfizer India Ltd. and Cosme Farma have filed Writ Petitions in Delhi High Court challenging the validity and the vires of the above notification dated 17-1-1981. The High Court has granted stay of the implementation of the Notification dated 17-1-1981 vis-a-vis specified preparations marketed by the above four firms in respect of which they sought relief.

A similar stay has been granted by the Madras High Court also in respect of a Writ Petition filed by M/s. Medo Pharma, Madras.

Curtailment in allotment of funds for Calcutta Port

2032. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission have drastically curtailed in the allotment of funds for Calcutta Port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the curtailment will affect various development programmes undertaken by the port authorities; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) At the time of formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 97.67 crores for development schemes pertaining to Calcutta Port and Haldia Dock Complex was proposed to the Planning Commission. Keeping in view the constraints on resources, the final allocation was reduced to Rs. 83.00 crores. Similar reductions in outlay were made in the case of other major ports also.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation in employment for handicapped

2033. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 20 State Governments have stipulated reservations for physically handicapped persons varying from 1 to 4 per cent of the vacancies; and

(b) the names of the States which have not taken any action so far and action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) According to available information, 16 States have reserved posts varying from 2 to 4 per cent for the physically handicapped persons.

(b) Information in respect of the States of Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim is not available. These States have been requested to reserve 3 per cent of the posts under them for the physically handicapped persons.

Indo-French economic cooperation

2034. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a broader frame-work of Indo-French economic co-operation has been prepared;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a large French credit to finance some industrial projects in India has been announced by them;

(c) if so, what will be the total credit that will be provided by the French Government to India;

(d) whether a high-level delegation has also visited France in this regard; and

(e) if so, details of agreements reached between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The French Government had indicated its willingness to offer French credits to finance some industrial projects in India. The size of these credits and the projects to be covered by them are, however, still under consideration of the two Governments. As Indian delegation has gone to Paris for bilateral economic talks.

(e) Four Memoranda of Understanding were signed by me last month with the Foreign Minister of France. These related to Cooperation in Coal, Environmental Management, Creation of a Group on Energy and Setting up of a Testing Facility in India for High Voltage Power Equipment.

Family Planning Programme far Behind its Target

2035. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest figures of population growth and the utilisation of family planning devices indicate that there is no escape from the population hitting 100 crores mark by the turn of the century.

(b) if so, whether the latest programme initiated by the Government has not been popular and acceptable to a large number of families; and

(c) if so, what are the measures likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) As per current projections and long term targets for family planning programme, Indian population is expected to rise to about 950 million by the year 2000 AD.

(b) and (c). The family planning programme has been able to create wide-spread awareness amongst the people at large about the need for small families but there exists a gap between this awareness and actual acceptance of requisite methods for practising the small family norm. The programme has, however, succeeded in arresting the rate of growth of population which has been estimated

at 24.75 per cent during the decade 1971-81 as against the growth rate of 24.80 per cent during the previous decade. It is also estimated that since the inception of the programme upto March, 1981 about 44 million births have been prevented as a result of the programme effort. A strategy for further acceleration of the family planning programme in the country with special emphasis on the States/areas lagging behind in performance has been drawn up and steps to implement the same are under way.

गोण्डिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाइन पर गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

2036. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोण्डिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाइन पर 1897 के ईन्जन और सवारी डिब्बों को अब तक प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है और उनकी हालत काफी खस्ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थिति में सुधार न लाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस लाईन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियां बहुत घण्टों लेट होती हैं और इस बारे में अनेक शिकायतें करने के बाद भी रेल विभाग इसमें कोई सुधार लाने में असमर्थ रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस लापरवाही के क्या कारण हैं और स्थिति में कब तक सुधार हो जाएगा ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कुछ रेल इंजन और सवारी डिब्बे गतायु हो चुके हैं तथापि ये 1897 वाले इंजनों जितने पुराने नहीं हैं।

(ख) इन इंजनों को सेवा के लिए उपयुक्त बनाने हेतु यथोचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). पिछले 3 महीनों से गोंडिया–नैनपुर-जबलपुर छोटी लाईन खण्ड पर समय-चालन की स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है जो मुख्य रूप से इस खण्ड पर चलने वाले गतायु रेल इंजनों और नैनपुर-गोंदिया खण्ड पर मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर 2 जी बी एन (गोंदिया-बालाघाट-नैनपुर) मिश्रित गाड़ी की शंटिंग के कारण भी होता है। बहरहाल, आगत गाड़ियों के देरी से चलने के मामले में सही समय पर गाड़ी चलाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गोंदिया में एक अतिरिक्त रेक बनाया गया है। इस नये प्रबन्ध के द्वारा इस खण्ड पर गाड़ियों के समय पालने में सुधार हो जाने की आशा है।

गोन्डिया-जबलपुर लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

2037. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या क्या **रेल** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार रेल के माल-भाड़े राजस्व में वृद्धि करने और खनिज माल को ढोने हेतु उसकी क्षमता बढ़ाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए गोन्डिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाईन को बड़ी लाईन में बदलने का है ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : बालाघाट कटंगी शाखा लाईन के साथ-साथ गोंदिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाईन को बड़ी लाईन में बदलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण कराने से पता चला कि यह प्रस्ताव अलाभप्रद होगा। यह भी पता चला कि केवल इस लाईन का बड़ी लाईन में बदलाव करने से ही प्रश्नगत क्षेत्र का विकास होना शुरू नहीं हो जायेगा, क्योंकि इस

खनिज प्रधान क्षेत्र के असन्तोषजनक विकास का कारण यातायात अवसंरचना का अभाव नहीं था, बल्कि संभवतः पर्याप्त उद्यमी प्रयास की कमी इसका कारण रहा है। इन तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव को, विशेष कर अति सीमित वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के सन्दर्भ में, जो कि लाभप्रद तथा प्राथमिकता वाली परियोजनाओं के लिए भी कठिनता से पर्याप्त है, छोड़ दिया गया था।

लमटा स्टेशन को नया रूप दिया जाना

2038. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोंदिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाईन पर स्थित लमटा स्टेशन खस्ता हालत में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन को नया रूप न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यह काम कब तक हो जाएगा ?

रेल एवं शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) यह स्टेशन जीर्ण-शीर्ण अवस्था में नहीं है। सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कमरे की एक पिछली दीवार थोड़ी झुकी हुई है। 1981–82 में प्रतीक्षालय के विस्तार निर्माण कार्य के साथ इस दीवार को फिर से बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

चरेगांव स्टेशन पर इंजनों के लिए पानी

2039. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोंडिया-जबलपुर छोटी लाईन पर स्थित 'चरेगांव' स्टेशन पर केवल वर्षा और सर्दी के मौसम में ही रेलवे इंजनों के लिए जल पम्प में पानी उपलब्ध रहा है और यदि हां, तो गर्मी के मौसम में इंजन कहां से पानी लेता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसा अनेक बार हुआ है कि जब इंजन किसी अन्य स्थान पर पानी लेने गया था तो गाड़ी में बैठे यात्रियों को लूट लिया गया और उनका सामान चोरी हो गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति से बचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार उस जल पम्प को और अधिक गहराई पर लगाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल, शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां, गर्मी में रेलें नाहरा नदी जो चरेगांव से लगभग 2 कि० मी० पर हैं, के पुल नं० 65 पर मध्य खण्ड में इंजनों में पानी डालने की वैकल्पिक अस्थाई व्यवस्था करती हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) चरेगांव में गहरे स्तर पर पम्प की व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह सतह पथरीला है। इस प्रकार स्टेशन पर कुएं को और गहरा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Shifting of Railway Lines

2040. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to shift the Railway lines west-ward from Nabadwip to Dainhat in BAK Loop in Eastern Railway due to soil erosion in the west coast of the river Hoogly;

(b) if so, whether any survey work and other programmes are in progress; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Soil erosion in the west coast of river Hoogly has no effect on the Railway lines and hence there is no proposal to shift the same.

Wage cut in South Eastern Railway

2041. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the S.E. Railway authorities are forcing wage cut in violation of the orders of Railway Board;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn by any M.P. regarding the attitude of the S. E. Railway authorities; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A representation in this connection was received by Government and after ascertaining the position, it was advised by the Railway that they have regularised absence of staff on 11-9-81 in accordance with the extent orders on the subject.

छपरा रक्सौल लाइन

2042. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छपरा से नैनी बनियापुर, बेतिया हो कर रक्सौल के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार को उसके विचारार्थ भेजा गया था और क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलवे लाईन को बिछाने में हो रहे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा व समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) नैनी, बनियापुर, उमरियाघाट, बेतिया के रास्ते छपरा से रक्सौल तक एक नई बड़ी लाईन के निर्माण का एक प्रस्ताव प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह से प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित लाईन के निर्माण के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । मोटे तौर पर प्रस्तावित नई लाईन 150 कि० मी० लम्बी होगी और इस पर लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है । रेलों को नई लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए सीमित धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया है । संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण इस लाईन के निर्माण का काम हाथ में लेना इस समय संभव नहीं है ।

Suffering from green Syptomsa set of Diseases by Indian Tobacco Cultivators

2043. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the Patriot dated the 24th October, 1981 that Indian tobacco cultivators suffer from curious 'green syptomsa set of diseases' comprising nausea, vomiting and dizziness,

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MIN STER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N HAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Two studies have been conducted by the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, under the Indian Council of Medical Research. In one study the prevalance of green symptomsa among 290 tobacco workers hadling cured or uncrured tobacco leaves was investigated. The frequency of these syptoms was found to be very high. It was also observed that urinary excretion rate of nicotine and its major metabolite-cotinine increased significantly in most of the cases.

In another study on the 'Acrobiological problems associated with non virginia tobacco cultivation' at Sanad, Gujarat, out of a total of 2,468 strains isolated from four fields during the cropping season, 1,394 strains were Cladosporium and 278 were Alternaria. During the rest period, the same number decreased to 6 and 1 for Cladosporium and Alternaria, respectively. The occurrence is significant, as these fungi are well known for causing nasobronchial allergy.

Anti-Leprosy campaign and non-inclusion of Orissa in it

2044. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government is shortly going to launch an anti-leprosy campaign in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that even though Orissa suffers from a high incidence of leprosy, the proposed campaign does not include Orissa;

(c) if so, the States that will be covered by this campaign and reasons for not including Orissa in it; and

(d) if Orissa has been included, then the details of the programmes drawn up to tackle the disease particularly among the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Initially the district Ganjam will be taken up under the intensified Leprosy Control Programme by introducing the Multi-drug treatment and gradually other districts will also be covered. The targets allotted and the budget allocation made for tribal areas in Orissa is as under:—

(a) *Physical Targets:*

1. District/Zonal Leprosy Unit	1
2. Maintenance of Voluntary leprosy beds. . . .	50
3. Non-medical Supervisors .	2
4. Replacement of Vehicle .	1

(B) *Budget allocation in* 1981-82 & 1982-83:

	1981-82	1982-83
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
(1) Flow of funds for Tribal areas.	8·30	9·30
(2) Total for Orissa including (1) .	36·00	39·00

Assistance to Orissa to maintain decline in population growth rate

2045. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa is the first State in the country which has achieved a decline in population growth rate through silent, persuasive and educative propagation and convincing rural people of the need to have a small family;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Orissa experiment has proved that economic development is not a precondition for a successful small family campaign;

(c) what is the rate of decline that has been achieved; and

(d) whether Central Government would step up financial assistance to the State to ensure that not only the

present progress is maintained but the position is improved upon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Orissa is one of the 19 States/Union Territories which have achieved decline in the population growth rate through education, persuasion and motivation under the Family Planning Programme.

(b) Orissa has achieved success in the small family campaign despite low level of economic development.

(c) The growth rate which was 25.05 per cent during the decade 1961—71 has come down to 19.72 per cent during the decade 1971—81.

(d) Assistance under the family welfare programme is made available to various States/Union Territories keeping in view the status of the programme in terms of programme performance and availability of infrastructure as well as the requirement of supplies and services. The requirements of Orissa have always received and will continue to receive full consideration in so far as the allocation of financial resources is concerned.

Central Assistance for the expansion of leprosy hospital at Sambalpur

2046. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the incidence of leprosy in the country and whether over the years the figures indicate any decline in the trend and if so, the States where a break through has been achieved;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa has sought Central assistance for the expansion of leprosy hospital in Sambalpur;

(c) if so, what is the quantum of assistance sought and whether this has been granted; and

(d) if not, by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The average incidence of leprosy in the country is 0.4 per cent. In Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra the disease has shown some decline in some centres.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The quantum of assistance sought for this purpose is Rs. 8.82 lakhs. The Government of Orissa has informed that Rs. 5.96 lakhs can be sanctioned as per the pattern of National Leprosy Control Programme. The reaction of Government of Orissa is awaited.

Setting up of drug testing laboratory in each State and full time Drug Controller

2047. SHRI K. P. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Health has brought it to the notice of the Central Government the urgent need for establishing a well organised drug testing laboratory in each State and to set up a legal-cum-intelligence wing suitably equipped for unearthing the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and to bring to book the culprits without undue delay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in many places there is no full time drug controller with adequate qualifications; and

(c) if so, whether Centre has requested the States to implement the above suggestion of the Central Council forthwith and the names of the States who have agreed and those who are going slow in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) In the 4th, 5th

and 7th joint meetings held in January, 1978, October, 1978 and June, 1981 respectively the Central Council of Health had adopted resolutions wherein the Council recommended that the States should establish well organised analytical laboratories capable of testing samples of all categories of drugs and set up legal-cum-intelligence cells suitably equipped for tackling the problems of spurious drugs.

(b) Yes, some of the States and Union Territories have no full-time Drug Controllers with adequate qualifications.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had forwarded copies of the Resolutions to all the State Governments and Union Territories requesting them to implement the various recommendations of the Central Council of Health and to furnish implementation reports. The States of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala and Karnataka have facilities for testing of all categories of drugs, 12 States and Union Territories have facilities for testing only non-biological products, while seven States and Union Territories do not have facilities for testing of drugs. The State Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi have established legal-cum-intelligence wings for tackling the problems of spurious drugs. The other States and Union Territories have so far no such machinery.

Widening of National Highway No. 15

2048. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the widening work of National Highway No. 15 to two lane width especially in desert area of Barmer and Jaiselmer Districts of Rajasthan where the traffic has increased to a large extent, in the Sixth-Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Present traffic on this road between Bikaner to Rajasthan/Gujarat Border does not warrant double laning at the moment.

Railway lines sanctioned for construction

2049. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway lines, which have been sanctioned for construction, Zone-wise alongwith the kilometrage, estimated cost and the likely period of construction in each case, during the last 3 years including the current financial year; and

(b) if the construction work has not commenced so far, the likely date by which it would begin and the reasons for delay alongwith the amount earmarked in the Budget/Supplementary Budget during the current year and also the allocation for each line in 6th Five Year Plan in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3014/81].

Opening of New Central Schools

2050. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new central schools are planned to be opened in the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the names of the places with States in which the schools have been sanctioned;

(c) whether any proposals/requests for opening new central Schools are pending with Government for considerations; and

(d) if so, the names of the places for which the proposals are under consideration and the likely date by which the decision on them would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been authorised to open 40 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in the country during the year 1982-83. Besides, some Kendriya Vidyalayas are also likely to be opened at places where institutions of higher learning/public undertakings are located.

The locations for Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during the next year are to be decided by the Sangathan at the time of commencement of the next academic session. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the names of such places.

(c) and (d). Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. Opening of schools is a continuous process. The schools are opened in a phased manner, at places where there is demand and where requisite physical facilities in the form of land and buildings etc. are available. As stated in reply to part (b) above, it is not possible to give precise time limits.

Report of the Expert Committee on Medical Education in the country

2051. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre had appointed an Expert Committee to suggest proposals to give uniformity to medical education in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Medical Education Review Committee which was set up earlier under the Chairmanship of Shantilal Mehta had submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that terms and reference of the Committee also included the medical man power planning in the health care of the country; and

(d) when the reports of these committees are likely to be received and examined by Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Government have appointed a Medical Education Review Committee to review the present medical education system and make recommendations in regard to its reform in the context of the national commitment to attain the goal of 'Health for All by the year 2000 AD'.

(b) The Review Committee for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi (including Dr. R. P. Centre for Opthalmic Sciences) and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, chaired by Dr. Shantilal J. Mehta, has already submitted its report to the Government.

(c) One of the term of reference of the Medical Education Review Committee is to evolve realistic projections of medical manpower requirements during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond.

(d) The Medical Education Review Committee which commenced functioning on 8-9-1981 is expected to submit its report on some of its terms of reference within 6 months *i.e.* by 8-3-1982. Action is in hand to examine the report of the Committee referred to in answer to part 'b' of the question.

Development of New safety system for Railways

2052. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a safety system for the Railways has been developed by the public sector Electronics Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether one of the devices is that the train drivers henceforth will not be able to jump the signals and any attempt on their part to do so will automatically bring the train to a halt under the above safety system;

(c) whether any addition to these safety devices controls speed limit for each train by monitoring the occupancy of the sections ahead and inform the driver about the permissible speed; and

(d) if so, to what extent these safety devices for trains have reduced the train accidents and improved the efficiency in Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Automatic Train Warning System developed by the Electronics Corporation of India is capable of warning the drive while approaching a station about the condition of the first stop signal from a predetermined point. If the signal, he is approaching, displays danger aspect, the driver has to acknowledge the warning within a specified time. If he fails to do so within the specified time, the system comes into operation to apply the brakes automatically.

(c) Electronics Corporation of India has also developed another safety system called Continuous Automatic Train Protection System which continuously monitors occupancy of sections ahead of a train and limits the speed accordingly. This device is intended for underground Railways and is under installation and field trial in Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(d) Automatic Warning System has been introduced partly on Howrah-Burdwan and Gaya-Mughalsarai Sections on Eastern Railway and on some of the Electric Multiple Units and locomotives plying on these sections. It is difficult to quantify the impact of this system on the train accidents until work is completed in the entire section and on all the locomotives/electric multiple units.

Subjects Discussed at Meeting of Foreign Secretaries of South Asian Countries

2053. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that meeting of the foreign secretaries of South Asian countries was held in November, 1981;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the conference;

(c) what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at there; and

(d) what was the main purpose of this meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Foreign Secretaries of the following countries participated in the Conference:—

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(c) and (d). The main purpose of the meeting was to consider the recommendations for regional cooperation of the five Study Groups established at the Foreign Secretaries' meeting in Colombo in areas of rural development, agriculture, metereology, health

and population activities and telecommunications. The meeting was also to consider the report of the Committee of the Whole regarding additional areas of cooperation.

The Foreign Secretaries while endorsing the recommendations of the Study Groups agreed to convert them into Working Groups charged with the responsibility of drawing up comprehensive programmes of action for cooperation in their respective fields both in the immediate and long term phases. The Foreign Secretaries also agreed to institute studies in additional areas such as transport, postal services and scientific and technological cooperation. The decisions arrived at the meeting are given in the Joint Communique issued at the end of the meeting a copy of which is attached.

Statement

Second Meeting of the Foreign Secretaries at Kathmandu on November 2-4, 1981.

Joint Communique

1. At the invitation of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Foreign Secretaries of South Asian countries comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka met in Kathmandu from 2 to 4 November 1981 in accordance with the decision of their First Meeting held in Colombo in April, 1981.

2. The Foreign Secretaries elected by acclamation Mr. Jagdish S. J. B. Rana, Foreign Secretary, His Majesty's Government of Nepal, as the Chairman of the Meeting. They also expressed their appreciation for the valuable work done by the Chairman of the First Meeting His Excellency Mr. W. T. Jaya-singhe, the Foreign Secretary of Sri Lanka.

3. The Rt. Hon'able Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, inaugurated the Meeting with a keynote address stressing the importance of regional cooperation to meet the growing challenges of peace and development facing the countries of South Asia. The Prime Minister pointed out that the concept of regional cooperation was a logical response to the pressing problems of development and the interdependent nature of the contemporary world and added that cooperation and a common approach were needed to fight the battle against wide - spread poverty in the countries of the region and to minimise the adverse impact of external factors on their development efforts. He observed that such programme of cooperation would revitalise the economies of the region and add incentive and strength to national development efforts which were being undertaken by each member country to improve the lot of their respective peoples. The Prime Minister urged the Foreign Secretaries to direct their efforts towards working constructively for the early realization of the common goal of regional cooperation.

4. The Foreign Secretary of India His Excellency Mr. R. D. Sathe, speaking on behalf of the Foreign Secretaries of South Asia, thanked the Rt. Hon'able Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal for his inspiring address.

5. The Foreign Secretaries reiterated that regional cooperation in South Asia was beneficial, desirable and necessary and reaffirmed the determination of their respective countries to cooperate with each other in developing and accelerating the process of such cooperation.

6. The Foreign Secretaries paid warm tributes to the vision and statesmanship of the late President Ziaur Rehman of Bangladesh for initiating the proposal for South Asian regional cooperation.

7. The Foreign Secretaries considered and endorsed the recommendations of the Five Study Groups established in their Meeting in Colombo. They reorganised that these recommendations fall into two broad categories of classification via those that were amenable

to immediate implementation of cooperative activities on the one hand and those that were immediate and long-term in nature requiring a longer gestation period on the other.

8. In this connection, the Foreign Secretaries agreed on the need for establishing appropriate modalities for implementation of the recommendations. They agreed to convert the Existing Study Groups into Working Groups in each of the five areas of cooperation already identified. The Chairmanship of the Working Groups would be by rotation, the periodicity of which would be initially determined by each Group. The present coordinators of the five Study Groups would act as the first chairman of the respective Working Groups. They further agreed that the Foreign Secretaries will meet from time to time to review recommendations, monitor progress and lay down guidelines for further action.

9. The Foreign Secretaries agreed that major task of each Working Group would be to draw up a comprehensive programme of action for cooperation in both the immediate and long term phases.

The immediate Action Programme would include such components as :—

(a) Exchange of data and information.

(b) Exchange of experts, training facilities, scholarships etc.

(c) Organisation of Seminars, Workshops etc. on a regional basis.

The long-term Programme of Action would *inter-alia* include:—

(a) Assesment of needs and resources.

(b) Preparation of specific projects of a regional nature.

(c) Modalities for financing projects.

10. The Working Groups would report progress both with regard to the implementation of the immediate action programme as well as for the processing of the long-term programmes for the consideration of the Foreign Secretaries at their meetings to enable them to set out further course of action.

11. The Foreign Secretaries reviewed the conclusions of the Committee of the Whole and endorsed its report. They were mindful of the need to view regional cooperation as an evolutionary process to be seen in a long-term perspective, as well as a flexible process which would permit the elaboration of cooperative arrangements in as many fields as are mutually agreed upon. Recognising that they had already agreed upon the modalities and terms of reference at their inecting in Colombo in April 1981 they agreed for the present to institute studies in the following additional areas of cooperation :—

	Coordinator Country
1. Transport	Maldives
2. Postal Services . .	Bhutan
3. Scientific and Technological Cooperation	Pakistan

12. The Foreign Secretaries recognised that it would be beneficial to promote cooperation among the official national planning organisations of the countries of the region and agreed to initiate action with a view to discussing this matter in greater depth at their next meeting.

13. The Foreign Secretaries agreed to hold their next meeting within six to eight months to consider the implementation of their agreed decisions on regional cooperation. They also agreed to remain in consultation during this period with a view to recommending at the next meeting to their Ministers the convening of a Meeting at their level in 1982.

14. The Foreign Secretaries agreed that the venue of their next meeting should be finalised by the current Chairman in consultations with other colleagues.

15. At the conclusion of their meeting the visiting Foreign Secretaries expressed their sincere and warm appreciation to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for the excellent arrangements made for the meeting and generous hospitality extended to all the delegates.

Kathmandu,

4, November, 1981.

Meeting of the Transport Development Council

2054. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

Wil lthe Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transport development council meeting was held in New Delhi on 26th September, 1981;

(b) if so, whether some of the State Transport Ministers lamented that the Centre was indifferent to the lopsided progress, as a result imbalance were perpetuating and further mounting;

(c) if so, whether some of the States have suggested that to balance the situation within the next 15 years, it would be necessary that rate of growth of roads was much faster in backward states so that they would catch up with advanced states;

(d) what were the other suggestions made; and

(e) what action has been initiated by the Union Government to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c): During the discussion some members of the T.D.C. highlighted that the existing level of accessibility of villages to all-weather roads was still low and that there were deficiences in the National and State Highway system to meet the growing traffic. Some also suggested the need for special attention to achieve a faster growth of roads in backward States.

(d) The other suggestions in respect of road sector, made by the Members of the T.D.C. are:

(i) inclusion of roads in the core sector of the plan;

(ii) need for measures for conservation of fuel in roads and road transport sector;

(iii) development of road system to help accessibility of villages to all-weather roads and to improve national highways system as well as state highways to meet the need of growing traffic;

(iv) adoption by the states of appropriate measures to reduce number of check barriers on the highways, considering of unified barriers at inter-state boundaries;

(v) Suitable action by the states for introduction of new traffic signs so that by 1st June, 1985 all the roads signs in the country were made uniform;

(vi) implementation of roads projects keeping in view quality control and monitoring arrangements;

(vii) establishment of special units in the state construction corporation or research institute within the State PWD for improving capability, for soil investigation.

(e) In addition to the follow-up by the Ministry in respect of recommendations concerning it, the recommendations of the T.D.C. have been brought to the notice of all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and others concerned for appropriate implementation/action.

News item Captioned "SEX SHOPS IN DELHI"

2055. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR:
SHR K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Sex shops in Delhi" appearing in the Indian Express dated 11th September, 1981;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to make consultancy service available in Government hospitals so as to obviate the need to deal with the Sex Shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) he question as to whether action could be taken against unscrupulous medical practitioners had been examined in this Ministry and instructions were issued to all the State Governments to take appropriate action under the provisions of the State Acts, under which such practitioners are generally registered. The same suggestion is being reiterated to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

(c) Sexually Transmitted Disease clinics located in Delhi and other parts of the Country run by the Central Government/State Government/Union Territories are actively engaged in the Health Education on Sex matters.

Voluntary Organisations such as Association of Social Health in India and the Bombay Social Hykiene do take active part in educating the high risk group namely students, industrial workers etc. in connection with the health sex education.

Financial Mess in Physical Education Wing, Delhi

2056. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "financial mess in physical education wing of Delhi Administration" appearing in the Indian Express dated 18th September, 1981; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations made in the news item are being inquired into by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi.

11 Point Programme for Catering Service

2057. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have launched an 11-point programme in bringing about improvement in the catering and railway service;

(b) if so, whether it is restricted to any class of passengers or meant for all;

(c) when was this programme launched and what has been the achievement of this so far; have the passengers expressed free and frank opinions and actions taken thereon with details; and

(d) what are the other tangible and concrete steps taken to improve the rail journey and making reservation system more easy and comfortable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The programme covers various aspects of railway working and is intended to provide efficient service to all its users. The programme was announced by the Minister of Railways in April 1980. A Committee of non-officials has been constituted to give suggestions for improvement of

service in specific areas. The following are some of the steps taken to improve the service:—

(i) Effective ticket checking;

(ii) Rationalisation of reservation procedures;

(iii) Simplification of refund rules;

(iv) Punctual running of trains;

(v) Ensuring satisfactory standard of catering service.

Aid to voluntary agencies under NEAP

2058. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) has the Adult Education Programme been reviewed from time to time; and if so, what is the latest evaluation;

(b) is it true that due to failure of some Agencies working in this field, the Education Ministry is considering re-organisation of this whole Scheme; and

(c) how many voluntary Agencies are working in this field which are not receiving any aid from Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Adult Education Programme was reviewed by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari. Besides the programmes in the States of Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Rajasthan have been got evaluated through external agencies. The Review Committee concluded that the Adult Education Programme has both strengths and short-comings and emphasised the need for more careful preparation in the formulation of State and District plans, preparation of annual projections, training of instructors, and greater participation of all priority groups.

(b) It is true that there was criticism to the fact that certain communal organisations had penetrated the programme through Voluntary Agencies. This has necessitated a review of the programme as a whole to ensure its working on proper lines.

(c) This type of information is not being maintained.

कृत्रिम अंग प्रत्यारोपण केन्द्र

2059. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जहां कृत्रिम अंग प्रत्यारोपण केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं और उन स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने उनकी सहायता की थी ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र में कृत्रिम अंग प्रत्यारोपण हेतु कितने मामलों में शल्य चिकित्सा की गई ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) इस देश में कोई कृत्रिम अंग प्रत्यारोपण केन्द्र नहीं है : तो भी, "विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायक यन्त्र/उपकरण खरीदने/फिट कराने के लिए सहायता की योजना" के अन्तर्गत सभी वर्गों के विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सहायक यन्त्र और उपकरण जिन में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए कृत्रिम अंग शामिल हैं, देने के लिए इस देश में 29 केन्द्रों को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है ।

Corresponding courses by Universities

2060. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities which are at present offering correspondence courses to the non-collegiate candidates;

(b) whether Government are aware that the functioning of the correspondence courses in some of the Universities are not up to the mark and their teaching standard in respect of supplying answer sheet to the candidates issued in such courses are far from satisfaction; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by University Grants Commission to improve the functioning of correspondence courses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A list is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. Representations are received from time to time from students enrolled in correspondence courses alleging delays in the supply of lesson materials and absence of promptness in responding to the answer sheets submitted by them.

(c) The University Grants Commission has initiated an appraisal of the existing programmes of correspondence courses in the Universities with a view to evolve procedures for increasing their functional efficiency.

Statement

Universities Offering Correspondence Courses

S. No.	*Name of the University*	
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	
2.	Annamalai	
3.	Andhra	
4.	Bhopal	
5.	Bombay	
6.	Delhi	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	
8.	Jammu	
9.	Kashmir	
10.	Kerala	
11.	Kurukshetra	
12.	Madurai	
13.	Meerut	
14.	Mysore	
15.	Osmania	
16.	Panjab	
17.	Patna	
18.	Punjabi	
19.	Rajasthan	
20.	S.N.D.T.	
21.	Sri Venkateswara	
22.	Udaipur	
23.	Utkal	
24.	C.I.E.F.L. (Institution Deemed to be University)	

Healthy Villages in Sixth Plan

2061. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to make villages healthy in the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): To improve the health status, it is proposed to augment the Primary Health care facilities in the rural areas through the following Schemes;

(i) Health Guides Scheme;

(ii) Family Welfare and MCH Services;

(iii) Dais Training Programme;

(iv) Multipurpose Workers Scheme; and

(v) Expansion of health institutions in the rural areas.

The following targets are proposed to be acieved during the 6th Plan:—

(i) To train 2.2 lakh Health Guides;

(ii) To have at least one trained Dai in every village;

(iii) To establish 40,000 additional sub Centres with one male and one female Multi-purpose Worker;

(iv) To upgrade 174 Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded rural hospitals;

(v) To establish 600 new Primary Health Centres;

(vi) To upgrade 1000 existing rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres;

(vii) Under the Scheme of Reorientation of Medical Education, every medical college would adopt 3 Primary Health Centres and, under a phased Health Centres and under additional PHCs till the whole district in which the college is located is covered;

(viii) Intensification of the programmes for the control/eradication of malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, blindness and goitre;

(ix) Greater emphasis to be provided to the maternal and child health care and immunisation programmes.

Regularisation of ad hoc employees of Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic and Sidha

2062. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps Government have taken on the long standing demands of employees of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha about the regularisation of ad-hoc employees who have put in long service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): The question of regularisations of ad-hoc employees of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha (an autonomous organisation under the Government of India) in relaxation of the existing instructions has been taken up with the concerned authorities.

Assistance given to voluntary Organisations to assist Physically Handicapped

2063. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving grants to volunteer organisations to assist physically handicapped;

(b) if so, the assistance given to these organisations during 1979-80?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum of assistance extended to the voluntary organisations under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped during the year 1979-80 was Rs. 90,03,388.

Number of Indians visiting Pakistan

2064. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians visited Pakistan during the last three years on the occasion of Guru Nanak Dev's birthday celebration, year-wise;

(b) the number of Sikhs and the number of Sejadhari out of them.

(c) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan Government has refused visa to Sejadhari (clean shave) to visit Nankana Saheb this year; and

(d) if so, the reasons of refusing visas to Sejadhari?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The quotas fixed for pilgrims from India for visiting Gurdwaras in Pakistan during the last 3 years on the occasion of Guru Nanak Day's birthday celebration have been as follows:

1979	1000
1980	3000
1981	3000

(b) Precise figures are not available as separate figures for the Sikh and Sejadhari pilgrims have traditionally not been maintained.

(c) and (d). We understand that the Pakistan Mission in New Delhi refer to their Government for clearance names of Sejadharis. They were unable this year to get this clearance, presumably due to paucity of time.

Armed Robbery in Cochin Port Wharf

2065. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed robberies are taking place in the Cochin Port Wharf repeatedly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) During the current financial year there were only two instances of attempted armed robberies, one on 26th May and the other one on 11th August. However, due to the vigil kept by the CISF men, no loss occurred to the port property.

(b) The CISF and the State Police who are responsible for the security of the port area and the back waters respectively have intensified their patrolling. The CISF have issued arms to the security guards doing patrolling in the port area. The port is maintaining close liaison with the State Police in regard to the water security and also provide boats required for patrolling the area to the State Police as and when required by them.

Abolition of Contract Labour System

2066. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the contract labour system in the various sections of the railway departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of contract labour employed, so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) The number of contract labour employed on Railways during 1980 was 64,828 approximately.

(c) The following items of work are generally carried on by contractors labour on the Indian Railways for reasons that these are not of parennial nature and these do not require employment of a large number of whole-time regular staff:

(i) goods and parcel handling at transhipment points;

(ii) Coal handling, ash-pit cleaning and cinder picking in railway steam locosheds; and

(iii) large scale engineering construction works.

Reservation facilities to Handicapped in Private Sector

2067. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to extend reservation facilities to the Physically handicapped in private sector;

(b) if so, whether necessary guidelines have been sent to the private sectors of various States and Union Territories;

(c) the basis on which such reservation facilities are going to be provided by the private sectors; and

(d) the progress made so far in the implementation of such proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Social Welfare has set up a "Working Group on Legislation" to consider all aspects of welfare of the handicapped and suggest a comprehensive draft Legislation for the purpose. The report of the Working Group is awaited. The question of reservation of posts in the private sector for the physically handicapped persons will be examined along with other recommendations of the Working Group.

Nomination of a Deaf to Parliament.

2068. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the First National Conference for Deaf Women was held in New Delhi in the month of October, 1981;

(b) if so, the number of delegates who participated and the nature of discussions held; and

(c) whether Conference has represented to Government for nomination of a disabled person to Parliament and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Foundation of Deaf Women, New Delhi, a voluntary organisation, organised a national Conference for deaf women in New Delhi in October, 1981. The Ministry has not received information from the said organisation about the number of participants, nature of discussions recommendations of the Conference.

Setting up of Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical coordination Ltd. Ayurvedic Medicines firms and Location thereof

2069. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, what will be the functions of this Corporation;

(c) when it will commence production;

(d) the total expenditure involved; and

(e) the place where this Corporation will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The main objectives are to collect good quality herbs, their cultivation in adequate quantities and manufacture of medicines of Indian Systems of Medicine.

(c) In about 9 to 12 months time.

(d) 77.45 lakhs till the first year of the production.

(e) The registered office is at Ranikhet and the works of the Corporation will be set up at Mohan in Alomra District, Uttar Pradesh.

Prime Minister's visit to Bulgaria

2070. SHRI T. DAMODAR REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister visited Bulgaria during the 2nd week of November, 1981 and had discussion regarding the rearming of Pakistan by U.S. Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Prime Minister visited Bulgaria from November 6th to 9th, 1981. The rearming of Pakistan by the U.S. Government was discussed, *inter alia*, alongwith other matters relating to important international issues and bilateral relations.

(b) The Bulgarian Government appreciated and supported our view point as is evident from the text of the Indo-Bulgarian Joint Declaration signed on November 8th, 1981 (relevant paragraphs attached).

Statement

EXTRACTS FROM THE INDO-BULGARIAN JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED ON NOVEMBER 8, 1981

"The two sides are firmly of the view that all efforts should be made to improve the climate of relations among the countries of South West, South East and South Asia and to foster peace and stability on the basis of principles of peaceful co-existence. They are convinced that all problems, however difficult, must be solved through the process of dialogue and by finding peaceful political solutions based on full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of countries. They declare that the countries of the area should not be involved in any military alliance, no military basis should be established on their territories and their sovereign right to their natural resources should be respected.

The two sides voice their concern over externally financed militarization that creates new fulcra of aggression. They express their firm opposition to any build-up of tension through the large scale induction of sophisticated weapons in excess of legitimate defence requirements. They call on countries to seek security through dialogue and cooperation rather than in a fresh wave of armaments that would cripple efforts to improve the lives of peoples in these countries."

Looting of Jodhpur Mail

2071. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Armed men loot rail passengers' appearing in Patriot of 29th October, 1981 wherein it has been stated that in a daring robbery, four armed men looted a few passengers of their cash and valuables in the first class compartment of Jodhpur Mail, immediately after it left the Delhi Main railway station and escaped after injuring ticket checker on 26th October, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) On 26-10-81, as train No. 93 Up Delhi-Jodhpur Mail started from Delhi Main Station, 3 unknown persons entered into coach No. FC-322. On being objected to by the Coach Attendant, they asserted that they had their reservation in the same coach. Subsequently, they entered the 'A' cabin of this compartment occupied by a couple and at the point of pistol/knives looted the passengers of their wrist watches and cash amounting to Rs. 250. The miscreants then closed the compartment from outside and entered the 'E' cabin of the coach occupied by 2 lady passengers and 2 male passengers. The miscreants tried to snatch ornaments from one of the ladies which was resisted by her husband, Shri S. N. Singh. Shri Singh was then stabbed on his head by the miscreants. On hearing the hue and cry of these passengers, Shri Vyas, Assistant Cashier, Northern Railway, New Delhi and Shri Bhutani, TTE, who were in the 'B' cabin of the compartment rushed to their rescue. Shri Vyas was stabbed in the head and his wrist watch was snatched. The miscreants fired on Shri Bhutani, TTE and the bullet passed through his stomach. Some stray pallets also hit Shri and Smt. S. N. Singh. The criminals got down near Mul Mithai by pulling alarm chain and escaped under cover of darkness. All the four injured persons were taken to the Northern Railway Central Hospital, New Delhi were Shri Bhutani, TTE succumbed to his injuries. In all three wrist watches and cash amounting to Rs. 400 were reported to have been looted. Government Railway Police, Delhi registered a case No. 523 dated 26-10-81 under Sections 397/302/34 IPC and the investigations are in progress.

Memorandum submitted by Blinds for Employment opportunities to Blinds

2072. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that blind men in Delhi have given a memorandum in regard to providing employment opportunities to them;

(b) if so, the main demands made by them in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government are considering their demands; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The National Blind Youth Association of Delhi has submitted a Charter of Demands to the Ministry of Social Welfare. The main demands of the Association are:—

1. Bringing forward a legislation for the welfare of the disabled persons;

2. Reservation of Group A and B posts for the disabled persons; and

3. Declaring the workers of the Sheltered Workshop of the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, as regular Government servants.

(c) and (d). The demands of the Association are under consideration of the Government.

Strategy adopted for Eradicating Hunger from World

2073. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-South Summit meet held at Cancun, Mexico in October this year was successful in coming to an agreed strategy for intensifying efforts to end the problem of hunger from the globe by the end of the century;

(b) if so, what were the details of the strategy worked out by the summit; and

(c) what follow up action is being taken by Government in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Though the Cancun meeting was not a negotiating forum and no decisions were meant to be taken, as a result of discussions which took place there, a consensus emerged regarding the need for some immediate steps for building up of food security and tackling the eradication of hunger. In the summing up of the meeting by the Co-Chairman, there is mention of several general areas of understanding and shared view points on the main issues discussed. A copy of this document which, *inter alia*, contains above mentioned information was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 70 dated 26-11-81.

(c) The Government of India will take all apropriate steps for detailed consideration of all these issues on a priority basis in the relevant fora.

Indo-French Economic Cooperation

2074. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broader framework of Indo-French economic cooperation has been finalised after the Prime Minister's visit to France; and

(b) if so, the nature of new protocols signed during the Prime Minister's visit in the areas of oil exploration, fertilisers, port development, telecommunications, environment protection, setting up an Indo-French Advanced Institute for science and technology?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the visit four Memoranda of Understanding were signed by me with the Foreign Minister of France regarding Cooperation in Coal, Environmental Management, Creation of a Group on Energy and Setting up of a Testing Facility in India for High Voltage Power Equipment.

Regarding other areas mentioned in part (b), discussions are likely to continue between the two Governments.

शुष्क दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

2075. **श्री भीकू राम जैन :** क्या **शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में शुष्क दिवसों की संख्या कितनी है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार शुष्क दिवसों की संख्या बढ़ाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप/मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक दिल्ली में 48 शुष्क दिन होंगे, जिनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

(ख) इस समय नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	तारीख
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Change in Law Courses

2076. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make certain changes in the Law Courses offered to the law Students in the country;

(b) what are those major changes proposed to be introduced in the law colleges;

(c) whether such proposal is going to be introduced from the beginning of the next academic year; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Following the introduction of the 10+2 pattern of school education, the Bar Council of India has been of the view that the mainstream of legal education in the country should be an integrated four-year course after 12 years of schooling. The proposed new four year integrated course is expected to replace the existing three-year LL.B. course after graduation.

(c) and (d). The scheme prepared by the Bar Council for the purpose has been circulated to the universities for eliciting their views.

The matter has to be further considered on the basis of the response from the universities.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. Shrimati Sheila Kaul.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन स्वामीनाथन साहब के खिलाफ दिया है ---

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

میں نے ایک پریویلیج موشن سوامی ناتھن صاحب کے خلاف دیا ہے...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भिजवा देंगे।

DR. SURAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion to you. Our party colleagues are having a hard time in West Bengal. There is a law and order break-down. We must discuss the law and order situation in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY It is not a State subject when there is break-down of law and order in a State. Our delegation has gone to meet the Governor and given all the facts. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्त्रियों की इज्जत लूटी जा रही है। देश में छोटे छोटे बच्चों के साथ दुराचार हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो रहा है तो स्टेट असैम्बली भी तो है।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : पूरे देश का यह प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप थानेदार यहां मत बनाइये सब को। सारे अधिकार क्यों नहीं ले लेते हैं यहां और फिर यहां डिसकस करते रहिए और उन की छुट्टी कीजिए।

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERCITY, SHILLONG FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I bg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

(*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2991/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT, 1966 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

(i) S.O. 23(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1981 entrusting execution of works relating to the national highways mentioned in the schedule of the Notification to State Governments concerned.

(ii) S.O. 24(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1981 entrusting execution of works pertaining to national highway No. 52-A as is situated within the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh to the Administrator of Arunachal Pradesh.

(iii) S.O. 145(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1981 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 24(E) dated the 13th January, 1981.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2992/81].

INDIAN RAILWAYS (OPEN LINE) GENERAL RULES, 1976 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay the Table.

(1) A copy of the Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 445(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1981, issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above

[*Placedo in Library. See* No. LT-2993/81].

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on

the 1st December, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Economic Offences (inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 1981."

(ii) "In accordance with provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Oil Industry (Development) Amendment Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd November, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In acocrdance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1981."

PHARMACY (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Pharmacy (Amendment), Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECENT VIOLENT INCIDENTS AND UNREST IN DELHI UNIVERSITY AND JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:—

The recent violent incidents and unrest in the Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): On November 5, 1981, the Delhi University Students' Union informed the Vice-Chancellor that they will be holding a rally on November 10, 1981. They wanted the Vice-Chancellor to receive a Memorandum from them personally. On November 10, 1981, a group of about 500 students carrying banners, sticks etc. led by the Students' Union Office Bearers came to the office of Vice-Chancellor in a procession shouting slogans and demanding fulfilment of their demands. Of these about 100 stormed into the office of the Vice-Chancellor and started damaging office property and telephones etc. without any provocation. The remaining students who were outside the office also indulged in wanton destruction of property. About an hour later, when the situation was getting out of control, the law and order authorities who were outside the main gate, were asked to enter the Campus. With the entry of police in the Campus, the demonstrators started dispersing. They did not hand over any Memorandum to the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor has appointed a retired Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court to conduct an enquiry into those incidents and submit a report to him.

3. On November 13, 1981, the Vice-Chancellor had to seek Police assistance to disperse a group of about 100 students of a college who came in a procession to his office and had turned violent.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Will you please listen? No whispering, no talking in the House. If somebody

[Mr. Speaker]

wants to have a discussion, go outside and have it. Don't disturb the proceedings of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is a parliamentary work. We can discuss here. There is no rule barring us from discussing matters connected with the work before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: No whispering allowed.

4. Since the beginning of the current academic year, the Jawaharlal Nehru Unversity has been functioning without any major incident. However, on October 30, 1981 when the Prime Minister visited the University to participate in the Silver Jubilee function of the School of International Studies, a section of students, staged a protest demonstration and indulged in slogan shouting. After the function, they entered the Pandal and damaged chairs and tubelights. Some of the protestors who attempted to force entry into the pandal were detained by the Police and were lest-off after th function was over. As a protest against the police entry on the Campus, the Students Union organised a demonstration on October 31, 1981 for about half an hour.

5. The Delhi University is a complex structure catering to the higher education needs of the metropolitan city of Delhi. Besides, large number of teaching departments, the University has 64 colleges and institutions affiliated to it. It has over 83,000 students and over 12,000 employees. Similarly, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, though comparatively small in size with student strength of about 3300 has certain special characteritics related to its objectives. What is important, however, is that the University community consisting of students, teachers and other employees is highly sensitive. Even small problems sometimes manifest themselves as major incidents. These situtions have to be handled with sympathy and understanding. I am glad that the University authorities are alive to this situation.

6. I appeal to the Hon'ble Members to use their good offices in creating conditions in which the University authorities can find satisfactory solutions to problems as and when they arise in an atmosphere of peace and normalcy so that the academic objectives of the two prestigious universities are promoted without disruption.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: So far as hon. Members are concerned, they are trying their level best to see that Universities are run properly. But my problem is that the Ministers themselves are not trying to set things right.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): They are not serious at all.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: These two Universities are very great Universities of this country. But if pou just look into it, you will find that there are lot of problems also in these Universities.

There is one College known as Rao Tula Ram College. This College has been closed. This College is under Delhi University and our Agriculture Minister has been the main person to run that College. But he has decided to close it down and now it has been closed. Teachers and employees of this College have been rendered jobless. Some of the employees have been given jobs but still 9 teachers of this College are not getting any job anyhere while the Vice-Chancellor of the University has assurd that he would accommodate them. But he could not do anything in this regard. Therefore, this will be my request to the hon. Minister to see that these teachers are given some jobs in some College of this Delhi University.

Now there is a college known as Dayal Singh College.

(Interruptions)

That is why I said that Members are interested to run Colleges properly but our Ministers themselves are not interested.

(*Interruptions*)

There is one Dayal Singh College. In this College, clashes have taken place several times between two groups but no action is being taken against any person.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Vce Chancellor's Office was ransacked by a mob of DTC employees but no action has been taken against any person.

This type of violent activities are always going on in various Colleges.

What is happening in Ramjas College, you all know. This Ramjas College has become a centre of great corrupfion. For the last two weeks, this College has not been functioning. The Principal is acting arbitrarlly. The lecturers went on strike because there was one employee, Sitaram, who had not been paid salary because he had said something against the Principal in an Inquiry Committee, that is why the Principal became vindicitive and did not pay him the salary and the teachers went on strike. This kind of thing is going on. There is mass bungling in admission. The University Academic Council is going to meet and discuss all these matters. But that Principal is being protected by several University authorities, by even the top person also.

One-third of the teachers of the Ramjas College are temporary. For example, I would like to say that there are three permanent vacancies in the Political Science Department. Four teachers are already working on a temporary basis, but they are not being absorbed. One teacher out of those four had already been interviewed, but he is also being kept on an *ad hoc* basis and has not been given a permanent post. This kind of thing is creating a lot of frustration among the teachers in that College.

There are several Committees which are completely defunct. For example, there is one Hostel Committee, but it is not being consulted on various hostel matters and affairs. There are Committees like Leave Committee, Purchase Committee and Provident Fund Committee. But all these Committees are not functioning properly. Some of them have not been constituted even. This is the state of affairs in the Ramjas College.

One thing is very serious and that is, there is no capital expenditure account in that College which is against the rules of the University. Government must look into all these serious charges of corruption. In that College no construction is taking place, but cement is drawn. It is a matter of great concern where the cement is being used while no construction is taking place in the College. Such types of things are happening.

According to rules, all purchases exceeding Rs. 5,000 should be made through advertisement. For the last one year there have been no advertisements, at all, but purchases have been made. Therefore, this matter also should be inquired into.

Six Attendants have been hired for the science laboratories, but they are not having the requisite qualifications. They should be at least science matriculates. One person is having some kind of a certificate in animal husbandry. Another person is having some certicate in geography. They do not know any thing about physics or chemistry, but they have been kept there. This is against the rules.

There is one student whose name is Shantanu Shaika. He is a very good scholar, but he was not giving admission because he had once participated

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

in a demonstration against the Principal—there was some demonstration against corruption, etc. This is the position in Delhi University.

There is one Board of Residence, Health and Discipline. This Board has not been duly constituted, and the illegally constituted Board which is functioning at the moment is not functioning properly.

Rules of discipline and proper conduct of students under Ordinance 15 of Delhi University have not been framed. This is the Delhi University Calendar, I am quoting from p. 289:

> "Without prejudice to the powers of the Vice Chancellor and Proctor as aforesaid, detailed rules of discipline and proper conduct shall be framed. These rules may be supplemented where necessary by the Principal of Colleges, Head of Halls, Deans of Faculties and Heads of Teaching Departments in this University. Each student shall be expected to provide himself with a copy of these rules."

Since these rules have not been framed, where is the question of the students being provided with a copy?

There are a lot of problems. No disciplinary action is taken. Violent activities are taking place. One person has informed me—the hon. Minister may please inquire into the matter—that is one College the Home Mnister is protecting some people who are creating a lot of problems in that College, it is the DAV Evening College. Some anti-social elements are saying that they are getting protection from the Home Mnister. This is very serious matter. If such types of things are happenng, how can we control the situation? Therefore, these are the serious allegations and these allegations must be looked into carefully.

Now I would like to say a few words about the teachers also of this University. In September 1979 the Teachers' Association has submitted a charter of demands to the University authorities and in that very year itself the University Executive Council constituted a committee known as Mathur Committee to look into all these things and give its recommendations. After some time this committee had recommended something. They had submitted their report. They had recommended something and most of the things which were recommended by that committee were turned down by the Executive Council itself. Now the teachers of the University are going on a strike again from 10th to 17th of December. Their demands are very genuine. They want housing facilities, medical facilities, security of service...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not go into all those things.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Some points only I am mentioning not the whole thing. Democratisation of the college and the University structure, etc. These are the important demands. They want promotional avenues and incentives. These are the very important demands of the teachers. These demands are not being properly considered by the University authorities. That is why they are being forced to go on a strike. This is the situation so far as teachers in the Delhi University are concerned.

Now with regard to JNU, I would like to say that one Jha Committee was set up by the Government itself to review the affairs of that university. But this committee itself has said that they were not given proper co-operation by the University authorities and therefore they could not function properly. They have concluded:

> "Some hard decisions by the appropriate authorities are necessary to remedy the situation and enable the University to fulfil its statutory mandate effectively."

It means that the University is not fulfiling its statutory mandate properly. The committee has said all these

things. 160 Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum and they wanted a Visitor's inquiry but no inquiry was instituted. While these Universities are not running properly, a lot of incidents of violence are taking place. Violence is there but the Government is not seriously looking into it. Therefore, in view of all these points which I have already stressed here, I would like to put a few specific questions and get categorical reply from the hon. Minister.

(a) Will the Government institute a Commission of Inquiry to look into the allegations made by the teachers, students and other employees of the Delhi and JN Universities?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Where are the students? The teachers are creating trouble.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Students are not creating trouble. The University authorities and some senior people and some important people who are at the helm of affairs are creating the trouble They are instigating the whole thing. That is why I want a Commission of Inquiry. Is the Government prepared to institute a Commission of Inquiry?

(b) Will the Government institute a Parliamentary Committee to look into these matters?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Headed by Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I will be very happy.

Will the Minister intervene in the matter of the teachers of the Delhi University who are going on a strike from 10th December in support of their genuine demands?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has just now mentioned a few names of different colleges of Delhi University which, according to him, are not functioning in the manner that they should. He has mentioned the name of Rao Tularam College, Dayal Singh College, Ramjas College and Bhagat Singh College. As regards Dayal Singh College and Bhagat Singh College, there was an altercation between the students and the DTC staff which has been amicably solved.

This is about Rao Tula Ram College. The College has not been functioning but the Governing Body of the College has been re-constituted and it is expected that with the necessary steps taken the college is expected to function normally. (*Interruptions*). What has actually happened is a very long story.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): आशा भार्गव का केस दो साल से चल रहा है।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The long story of Rao Tula Ram College was this. I told you just now that the teachers' salaries were withheld sometimes. But, the U.G.C. was giving their salaries. The case went up to the Court and it said that the university had not done the right thing. Actually, their salaries were stopped—not withheld. They are considering this and I think things will move quickly now. (*Interruptions*)

As regards the demands of the Delhi University Teachers, their first demand was security of service. The University had accepted this demand and had agreed to recommend to Government if necessary, amendment of the Act.

Democratisation of college and university was their second demand which is under active consideration. Already there is a good deal of participation of faculty members in the functioning of the colleges and universities. The other demand was in regard to the promotional avenues. They have accepted the proposal in principle. The modality will be worked out in consultation with the U.G.C.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

They have asked for more housing and medical facilities. The univrsity authorities are very much concerned about these. They also try to look into the matter. These are the demands of the Delhi University Teachers. Is there anything else?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the Commission of Inquiry?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I think there is no need for a Commission of Inquiry since the university authorities are looking into these things. We should not interfere too much into the university affairs because, as you all know, they are the autonomous bodies and so, it is not right for us to interfere.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्य बोलना ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं श्री वाजपेयी की आज्ञा ले लेता हूं सत्य बोलने के लिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): मगर अप्रिय सत्य न बोलना ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : ज्यादा अच्छा सत्य तो अप्रिय होगा ही— आपके लिए अप्रिय होगा । लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि मृदु शब्दों में कहूं ।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य के लास्ट पैराग्राफ में यह भावना व्यक्त की है कि सब लोग दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और जे० एन० यू०, इन दोनों प्रैस्टीजस यूनिवर्सिटीज में, शान्त और सामान्य वातावरण बनाए रखने के लिए अपने सद्भाव का प्रयोग करें । उसके लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं । यह एक अच्छा प्रयास है । लेकिन आज जो स्थिति इन दो विश्वविद्यालयों में है, जिस तरह ये विश्वविद्यालय गड़बड़ के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं, वह सब लोगों के लिए बड़ दुख का विषय है, चाहे वे एकैडेमिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, चाहे प्रोलोटिकल क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं और चाहे सोशल क्षत्र में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, और सब इससे कनसर्ण्ड हैं । आज हालत यह है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ऊपर के तबके के अधिकांश लोग, टीचर्ज, पालिटिक्स में इनडल्ज करते हैं । किसी न किसी दल के साथ उन का सम्बन्ध है । राजनैतिक पार्टियों का भी इतना ज्यादा और इस तरीके से वहां पर इंटरफेयरेंस है कि एक पार्टी जो इस समय दिल्ली स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के एलेक्शंस में जीती है उस में जिस तरीके से सक्रिय भूमिका एक राजनैतिक दल के लोगों ने वहां पर अदा की है और जिस तरीके से पैसा और फण्ड इत्यादि दिया गया, जिस तरीके से जोर जबर्दस्ती से छात्र यूनियन के चुनाव में लोगों को जितवाया गया वह भी अपने आप में एक उदाहरण है . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

आप दिल थाम कर बैठिए, आपका भी जिक्र करने वाला हूं । आपका भी जिक्र करूंगा । मैंने पहले कहा कि कटु सत्य है लेकिन बड़े मृदु शब्दों में कह रहा हूं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

दूसरा जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है । जिस समय यह विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की बात इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर सोची गई उस समय यह उम्मीद की गई थी कि यह रिसर्च को प्रोमोट करेगा । लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि इस विश्वविद्यालय में जितना ऊपर का स्ट्रक्चर है टीचर्स वगैरह का वह सब एक पार्टी विशेष के कार्ड होल्डर्स हैं और उस पार्टी के लिए वे वहां पर अपना स्टडी सर्किल चलाते

हैं। रिसर्च में भी उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है या पास करने में मार्क्स इत्यादि देने में उन को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जो एक पार्टी विशेष के कार्ड-होल्डर्स होते हैं। जो उस पार्टी के कार्ड होल्डर नहीं होते हैं या नहीं होना चाहते हैं, जो उनके स्टडी सर्किल को ज्वाइन नहीं करते हैं उनमें योग्यता भी होती है तो उन लोगों को एनकरेजमेंट नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि उनको डिस्करेज किया जाता है ताकि वह रिसर्च इत्यादि के क्षेत्र में आगे न बढ़ सकें।

तो यह सारा मामला इतना गड़बड़ और इतना विस्फोटक है, आपको और आपके मंत्रालय को अच्छी तरह से मालूम होगा कि पिछली बार जब प्रधान मंत्री जी उन लोगों के नियंत्रण पर वहां गई थीं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ डिमांस्ट्रेशन करवाने की कोशिश की गई और वह डिमांस्ट्रेशन टीचर्स के द्वारा करवाने की कोशिश की गई, टीचर्स उस में इण्डल्ज कर रहे थे। तो जहां ऐसी पोजीशन हो कि देश की नेता को, प्रधान मंत्री को बुला कर लाया जाय और उनके खिलाफ टीचर्स ऐक्टिवली डिमांस्ट्रेशन में भाग लें, लड़कों को उकसायें और लड़कों से कहें कि पत्थर इत्यादि फैंको तो यह मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है और जिस तरीके से योग्य लोगों को पीछे दबा कर कार्ड होल्डर्स को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है और जिस तरह से एक पार्टी विशेष का अड्डा उसे बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है, बल्कि जिन की एक्स्ट्रा टेरिटोरियल लायल्टीज हैं उस टाइप के लोगों को जिस तरीके से वहां बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसको देखते हुए मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा टाइम आ गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, this is very serious. Is he able to prove there is extra-territorial loyalty? I am a teacher and I can say what he is saying is unfounded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is speaking about teachers. I am a teacher of this country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. He can express. Mr. Chakraborty, he has not mentioned about your party. Why do you get up? It is for the Government to reply. Mr. Rawat, you have to address me. Nothing will go on record without my permission. (*Interruptions*)**

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: आप मेरी बात भी तो सुनिए। (व्यवधान) मैं एक घटना का उदाहरण आपको दे रहा हूं। उसको सुनने के बाद आप कुछ कहिए।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything of what Prof. Chakraborty has said. It will not go on record. Other than Mr. Rawat's speech, nothing else will go on record.

MR. CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hs is raising a point of Order.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, this heated discussion has taken place because Prof. Chakraborty has very rightly felt that this very unfortunate observation by my young friend Mr. Rawat to some teachers as teachers with extra-territorial loyalties, amounts to an aspersion on the entire teaching community. Therefore, I would request you that you should look into this and get it expunged, because, Sir, the charge of

**Not recorded.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

any 'extra-territorial loyalty' on a very important class or any section of the society is wrong. And I think, in this way, if we go on making allegations of this kind, allegation against any class, then it is bound to hurt their feelings. This is not in keeping with the dignity of the proceedings of the Parliament.

Therefore, I would request you to please get it expunged—that extra-territorial loyalty charge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record, Mr. Yadav. I will see. If anything derogatory or defamatory has been said, I will take care of that.

Now, Mr. Rawat.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत मुझे खेद है कि मेरी बात से मेरे कुछ मित्रों की भावनाओं को दुख पहुंचा है। मैंने कहा था कि वहां पर मेजारिटी सेक्शन आज ऐसा हो गया है जोकि एक पार्टी विशेष का कार्ड होल्डर है, वह एक पार्टी के साथ लवायल्टी रखने वालों, उस से सिम्पैथी रखने वालों को ही प्रोमोट करता है। इतना ही नहीं, कुछ एक्टिविटीज ऐसी भी हैं जो एक्स्ट्रा टेरिटोरियल लवायल्टी की बात कही जा सकती है। कुछ लोगों की ऐसी भी एक्टिविटिज हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप में आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अभी सितम्बर, के अन्तिम सप्ताह में वहां पर एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया गया था जिस में कुछ इस तरह की बात कही गयी कि चीन के साथ यह जो हमारा बार्डर ईश्यु है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक रेजोल्युशन पास किया गया जिस में कहा गया कि अकसाई चीन के कुछ पाकेट्स को चीन को देना चाहिए और हिन्दुस्तान की जो सरकार है वह चीन के साथ केवल विवाद रखने के लिए ही इस मुद्दे को उलझाए हुए है। तो इस तरह की बात वहां पर एक रेजोल्युशन में कही गई है। इस टाइप के कुछ सेमिनार आज भी वहां पर चलते रहते हैं। उस ग्रुप का कुछ नाम भी रखा गया है जोकि एग्जैक्टली मुझे याद नहीं है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapura): Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, our M. P. has mentioned exchange of territory. Does it mean extra-territorial loyalty? It is only an opinion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT): I felt like this. It is my feeling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete it. There are 3 more Members.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: आपका यह दृष्टिकोण हो सकता है, आप उस बात को ठीक समझ सकते हैं लेकिन मेरा दृष्टिकोण यह है कि यह गलत है और मैं समझता हूं इस से देश को नुकशान पहुंचता है। मैं इसको देशभक्ति की बात नहीं समझता हूं। इस सिलसिले में मैं आपके डिक्टेशन पर नहीं चलूंगा।

मन्त्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस प्रकार की जो स्थिति वहां पर पदा हो गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई कारगर ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि इस यूनिवर्सिटी का एकेडेमिक कैरियर बरकरार रहे। वहां के टीचर्स वास्तव में लड़कों को ज्ञान, शिक्षा देने के लिए हैं। जो छात्र शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं, अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहते हैं उनके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बना रहे—यह आपके विभाग का कर्तव्य है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ताकि वहां पर जो इस टाइप के अच्छे काम करने वाले हैं, अच्छे टीचर्स हैं, जिनकी कोई राजनीतिक

ल्वायल्टी नहीं है, उनको संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके और ऐसे छात्रों को भी संरक्षण प्राप्त हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं—एक बात तो यह बतला दीजिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में जो हाल में एक प्रदर्शन हुआ जिस में स्टुडेन्ट्स यूनियन के लोग एक डिमाण्ड लेकर गए कि हमारे सारे एग्जामिनेशन का रिवैल्यूएशन किया जाए और इस मेन डिमाण्ड को लेकर वाइस-चांसलर के आफिस में तोड़-फोड़ की गई यद्यपि यूनियन के लोगों का कथन है कि उन्होंने तोड़-फोड़ नहीं की थी, वहां पर पुलिस आ गई थी—मेरा मतलब है कि इस विषय में कुछ कांट्रोवर्सी है—तो इस विषय में दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि क्या रिवैल्यूएशन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को स्टैट्यूट बुक के नियमों के अनुसार सम्भव है? या रि-काउन्टिंग की बात है, तो वाइस-चान्सिलर को स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि हम रि-काउन्टिंग कर सकते हैं और रि-वैल्यूएशन की बात है, तो उसके विषय में भी निश्चित उत्तर दिया जाए और इस एक प्रश्न पर एजीटेशन हमेशा लिंगर आन करते जा रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा कि श्री हरिकेश जी ने कहा है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स एसोशिएशन के लोगों की जो तकलीफें हैं, वे वाजिब हैं। उन तकलीफों पर वाइस चान्सिलर ने एक माथुर कमेटी एप्वाइंट की, जिस में वाइस चान्सिलर के ही ज्यादातर लोग नामिनी थे और एसोसिएशन के कम थे और इस माथुर कमेटी ने कई मांगों को वाजिब माना है। न उस माथुर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर वाइस चान्सिलर एक्शन लेते हैं और टीचर्स एसोसिएशन ने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन को जो अपनी चार्टर्ड डिमाण्डस पेश की हैं, उस में उन्होंने माथुर कमेटी की यूनेनिमस रिकमेडेशन्स का भी जिक्र किया है तथा आपके विभाग से भी वे लोग मिले थे और उनके सामने भी अपनी बातें रखीं। लेकिन उनकी मांगों पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

उनकी एक मांग एच० आर० ए० के बढ़ाने की है और इस के साथ प्रोमोशनल एवेन्यूज की बात है। एक-एक टीचर को दस-दस और 12-12 साल हो जाते हैं पढ़ाते, लेकिन उनका प्रोमोशन नहीं होता है। उनके सामने आगे का कोई फ्यूचर नहीं है। यदि कोई एम० ए० कर के यूनिवर्सिटी में रिसर्च कर लेता है, तो वह सोचता है कि आगे पढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा, लेकिन आगे पढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। सर्विसेज की सिक्योरिटी नहीं है, जब चाहे निकाल देते हैं। कई कालेजेज में ऐसी गड़बड़ हैं। जहां मैनेजमेंट प्रिंसिपल है, ऐसे दृष्टिकोण से काम करते हैं, उन्होंने टीचर्स को भी नाराज कर रखा है, कर्मचारियों को भी नाराज कर रखा है और छात्रों को भी नाराज कर रखा है, हर वर्ग उनके खिलाफ एजीटेशन कर रहा है तो आप ऐसे लोगों को कब तक ऑटोनॉमी के नाम पर प्रोटेक्ट करेंगे? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां कालेजेज में अधिक गड़बड़ है, जहां टीचर्स भी नाराज हैं कर्मचारी भी नाराज हैं और स्टूडेंट्स भी नाराज हैं, आप उनको टेक-ओवर क्यों नहीं करते हैं, उस में अपना डायरेक्ट इन्टरफिरेन्स क्यों नहीं करते हैं? ऐसे इशूज जो कि बराबर सारे दिल्ली के लोगों को और एकेडेमिक क्षेत्र के लोग

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

को ज्यादा पिन्च न करें, उन पर आपको ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इन बिन्दुओं पर माननीय मंत्री महोदया विचार कर के एक निश्चित उत्तर देंगी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय स्टूडेंट्स कम्यूनिटी यानी हमारे लड़के-लड़कियां जो दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ते हैं, वे करीब सवा लाख के हैं। जैसा कि अभी जिक्र हुआ, जब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में झगड़ा हुआ, तब वाइस चान्सिलर के कमरे में 100 लोग आए और जो एक बड़ा क्राउड बना, वह पांच सौ का था। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि स्टूडेंट्स जो ये काम करते हैं, ये बहुत ही कम माइनोरिटी में है, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी के एटमांसफियर को खराब कर देते हैं। हम खुद देखते हैं कि जब हमारे खानदान में तीन लड़के हैं, तो उन तीन लड़कों को संभालना मुश्किल हो जाता है। ये सवा लाख बच्चे हैं, इनको यूनिवर्सिटी देखती है, वह जो कुछ कर सकती है, वह कर रही है।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : खानदान में तो मां होती है, यूनिवर्सिटी में मां कहां है।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह कहना कि सब टीचर्स झगड़ा करना चाहते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारे यहां थोड़े लोग हैं, जो इन बातों में अपना वक्त जाया करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां बहुत से कन्स्ट्रक्टिव काम हो रहे हैं, जिसका हमें जिक्र करना चाहिए और लोगों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि ये हमारे बच्चे क्या करते हैं।

Many constructive things are happening. The participation of students in the NCC and NSS has been on the increase. The performance of students in the examinations at higher level shows a marked improvement.

मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि हमारे अपने बच्चों को लेकर लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि 75 परसेंट मार्क्स आ गए है, लेकिन इसके अलावा लोग मेरे पास दफ्तर में आते हैं, जिनके बच्चों के मार्क्स 92 परसेंट होते हैं और इतनी हाई उनके पास क्वालिफिकेशन होने लगी है।

Higher level shows a marked improvement. In the field of cultural activities also there is a larger participation and there is a tendency towards originality and innovation.

मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए कर रही हूं कि अगर हम खराब साइड का ही जिक्र करते रहें, तो कभी भी किसी को एन्करेजमेंट नहीं दे सकते, खास तौर से उन कामों के लिए जो अच्छे काम हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि यूनिवर्सिटी में झगड़ा ही झगड़ा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, अच्छे काम भी हो रहे हैं, पहले से स्टैण्डर्ड बेहतर हो गया है।

अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि जो टीचर्स की डिमाण्ड्स है उनके बारे में फैसला होना चाहिए मैं इसके बारे में पहले जिक्र कर चुकी हूं दोबारा क्या जिक्र करूं, फिर भी यूनिवर्सिटी ने उनकी जायज डिमाण्ड को माना है और वे चाहते हैं कि जो नेसेसरी एमेण्डमेन्ट्स हैं वे एक्ट में लिए जायं। इसी तरह से होस्टल के लिए, घर के लिए वे सोच रहे हैं, जो सही डिमाण्ड हैं उनके बारे में गौर करेंगे।

यहां तक दिल्ली यूनिसर्सिटी के री-इवैल्युएशन की बात है, जो उनकी

एक्जीक्यूटिव कान्सिल एकेडेमिक कान्सिल है वह कन्सीडर कर रही है। लेकिन म रावत जो को यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूं कि बिल्ट इन-सिस्टम-आफ रो-वैल्युएशन यूनिवर्सिटी में पहले से हैं।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत: मैंने एक प्वाइन्ट यह कहा था कि ज० एन० यू० का जो स्ट्रक्चर है उससे वहां एकेडेमिक क्लाइमेट नहीं बन रही है। इसके बारे में आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्रीमती शीला कौल: जहां तक मैं समझती हूं —जे० एन० यू० और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं जिनका बाहर के मुल्कों में भी बड़ा नाम है। यह कहना कि ज० एन० यू० में ठीक से काम नहीं हो रहा है, मैं समझती हूं यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं—इस यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज में थोड़ा फर्क है, क्योंकि इनके "एरिया आफ स्टडीज" में कुछ खास एरियाज हैं जो दूसरी जगह नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी को अपनी एक खास अहमियत है, पर्सनेलिटी है। फिर भी अगर कुछ खामियां हैं तो जो नए वाइस-चांसलर आये हैं उनको आये अभी थोड़ा ही वक्त हुआ है, वे इसको देखेंगे कि उन को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है, वे उन सब बातों पर नजर डालेंगे ऐसा मैं समझती हूं।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिंसा और अराजकता आज कल विश्वविद्यालयों के परिसर के जीवन का एक अंग बन गया है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले नार्थ-ईस्टर्न यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर की हत्या यूनिवर्सिटी के परिसर में ही हो गई। ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे अधिकारियों ने ऐसी प्रवीणता हासिल कर ली है कि इस तरह की घटनाओं को बिलकुल नजरअन्दाज कर दिया जाय, जैसे कि कोई घटना ही नहीं हुई है। ऊपर से तो हिंसक घटनाओं के अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं, किन्तु जो मूल कारण है उस के बीच में जाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं होता है। आप दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को लीजिए, ऐसे बहुत से कारण हैं जिनकी चर्चा अखबारों में और सदन में पहले भी हो चुकी है। यहां विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, उनके रहने सहने का कोई उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता है। दिल्ली की आबादी का लगभग 5वां हिस्सा पूर्व में रहता है, ईस्ट-कैम्पस की योजना मन में लाकर भी उसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका है। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से विद्यार्थियों को 20-20 किलोमीटर तय कर के कक्षा में जाना पड़ता है, कालेज में जाना पड़ता है। इस की ओर लोगों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

री-इवैलूएशन की बात अभी कही गई है। मैं इस बारे में आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि री-टोटलिंग और री-इवेलूएशन में फर्क है और री-इवैलूएशन की बात को दो-चार दिन से नहीं बल्कि वर्षों से कही जा रही है। उस पर किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर अभी तक नहीं पहुंचा गया है। पिछले साल की घटना है कि इतिहास के परीक्षा पत्र में री-इवैलूएशन हुआ और आप को आश्चर्य होगा यह जान कर कि 5 विद्यार्थियों

[प्रो० अजित कुमार महता]

में से 3 विद्यार्थी तीसरे दर्जे से यानी थर्ड डिवीजन से फर्स्ट डिवीजन में चले गए री-इवैलूएशन के बाद, चौथा विद्यार्थी थर्ड डिवीजन से सैकेन्ड डिवीजन में और पांचवां फेल हो गया यद्यपि उस के नम्बर बढ़े। यह केवल कम नम्बर देने की बात नहीं, कभी कभी ऐसी अराजकता भी देखी जाती है कि ओवर-मार्किंग होती है, अधिक नम्बर भी दिए जाते हैं। मैं कामर्स, एम० फिल का उदाहरण यहां प्रस्तुत करता हूं। अधिकतम प्वाइन्ट निश्चित किए थे 7 लेकिन एक विद्यार्थी को दिए गए 8। अब अगर आप हिसाब जोड़िये तो पता चलेगा कि उस विद्यार्थी के 120 नम्बर 100 नम्बर में आए यानी 120 प्रतिशत नम्बर आए। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि री-इवैलूएशन से निश्चित रूप से चीजों पर रोक लग सकती है। इसलिए विद्यार्थियों की जो वाजिब मांगें हैं, उनको नजरान्दाज नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उन पर उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। ये सब दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की घटनाएं हैं और इन सब बातों पर ध्यान न देने से केम्पस में रोष होगा और विद्यार्थी यह समझेंगे जैसा कि अभी तक समझते रहे हैं कि उन का उचित मांगों पर लोगों का ध्यान तब तक आकृष्ट नहीं होता जब तक कि कोई हिंसक घटना न हो जाए। इस तरह की घटना हो, जिस से लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित हो, तभी लोग विद्यार्थियों की जायज मांगों जायज हकों की तरफ ध्यान देते हैं ऐसा उन लोगों का विश्वास हो गया है। इस तरह से लोगों का विश्वास प्रशासन पर से, अथोरिटी पर से उठ सा गया है और **क्राइसिस आफ काफ-र्डेंस** की स्थिति सी पैदा हो गई है।

जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्थापना स्वर्गीय पं० नेहरू के सिद्धान्तों को मूर्त्त रूप देने के लिए हुई। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री का मानस पुत्र होने के नाते इस विश्वविद्यालय को सभी सुख-सुविधाएं मिली लेकिन उस का हाल क्या हो रहा है, इस की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। मैं आप का ध्यान जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी की स्टेटूट की धारा 28 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। उस में यह है कि पर्सन आफ एमीनैन्स का एपाइन्टमैंट बिना किसी एडवरटाइजमेंट के होगा यानी कान्ट्रेक्ट बेसिस पर एडहाक होगा। पर्सन आफ एमीनेन्स एक, दो, तीन, चार और पांच यानी इने-गिने ही हो सकते हैं और पूरा का पूरा स्टाफ पर्सन आफ इमीनेन्स नहीं कहलायगा। आप यह देखिये कि वहां पर करीब 30-32 नियुक्तियां इसी धारा के अन्तर्गत हुई हैं। फेवरेटइज्म, भाई-भतीजावाद और कुनबापरस्ती का हाल यह है, आप को सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा, कि वहां पर 18 पति-पत्नी अभी काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि दोनों एक साथ इन्टरव्यू में आए और एपाइन्टमेंट हुआ। पहले पति या पत्नी की नियुक्ति हुई और बाद में उन्होंने अपने स्पाउज की नियुक्ति करवा ली। यह वहां पर कुनबापरस्ती का हाल है। दूसरा उदाहरण कुनबापरस्ती का यह है कि वहां पर प्रोफेसर की पत्नी एकोनामिक्स में जूनियर लेक्चरार के पद पर थी। वह प्रोफेसर बाद में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन भी हुए। उनकी पत्नी इकोनामिक विभाग में जूनियर लेक्चरार के पद थी, उसे उस के विभाग से हटा कर भाषा विभाग में रीडर बना दिया गया।

कुनबापरस्ती का एक और उदाहरण है। वहां के प्रशासन के अधिकारी वर्ग में जो लोग हैं उनके रिश्तेदार सुविधा-भोगी हो जाते हैं। उन्हें विदेशों में भ्रमण की इजाजत मिल जाती है। पिछले साल

एक रेक्टर ने अपनी भतीजी को भ्रमण करने के लिए जापान भेज दिया ।

कुनबापरस्ती के ये कुछ उदाहरण हैं । गड़बड़ी यहीं तक नहीं है । एक्जीक्युटिव बाडी के जो मिनट्स होते हैं उनको भी बाद में टेम्पर कर दिया जाता है और इसलिए कर दिया जाता है कि किसी जान-पहचान वाले या किसी फेवरिट्स को लाभ पहुंचाना होता है । इसके बारे में हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य श्री रशीद मसूद साहब ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर, एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर और प्रेजीडेंट को भी इसकी जांच करने के लिए लिखा था किन्तु अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया ।

असल में ऐसा हुआ था कि एक्जीक्युटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को टेम्पर कर के, महज बी०ए० तक की योग्यता रखने वाले एक लिपिक को यूनिवर्सिटी का रजिस्ट्रार बना दिया गया था ।

वहां की लाइब्रेरी का यह हाल है कि लाइब्रेरी भवन के निर्माण के लिए जो सामग्री इकट्ठी की गयी थी उस में से दो लाख रुपये का लोहा गायब हो गया । संसद् सदस्यों की मांग के बावजूद इसकी जांच नहीं हुई ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may ask the Government whether such things took place. You are yourself giving the information.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: We have asked it in our earlier questions. These are accepted facts.

पुस्तकालयों की किताबों के रख-रखाव में लापरवाही बरती जाती है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि बहुमूल्य पुस्तकें दीमक चाट जाती हैं। वहां की पुस्तकों को प्रोफेसर अपने नाम इशु करा लेते हैं और सालों उन्हें अपने पास रखते हैं या अपने प्रियपात्रों को दे देते हैं। उन पुस्तकों से विद्यार्थियों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता ।

वहां के प्रोफेसर साल में 9-10 महीने विदेशों में रहते हैं। इस तरह से वे अपने विभाग के साथ क्या न्याय कर पाते होंगे, यह वही जानें। वहां पर कई ऐसे विभाग हैं जहां पर विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं लेकिन शिक्षक पूरे हैं।

अन्त में मैं वहां की अनियमिताओं का एक और उदाहरण देता हूं। जो विद्यार्थी अधिकारियों के प्रियपात्र होते हैं उन से मेस ड्यूज वसूल नहीं किए जाते। इस तरह से वहां के मेस का हजारों रुपया विद्यार्थियों की तरफ पड़ा है जिस को कि वसूल करने के प्रयास नहीं किए गए।

महोदय, इन सब अनियमिताओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए अब मैं भारत सरकार से सवाल करूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Mehta, you should give all the facts and ask whether they are true or not. They will enquire. It is not a Government body. It is a university.

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता: मैं केवल इतना पूछना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयों की अराजकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की जो उचित मांग हैं क्या उन पर कोई उचित निर्णय लिया जाएगा? दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय का पूर्वी परिसर का निर्माण कराया जाएगा तथा जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में 161 संसद्

[प्रो० अजीत कुमार महता]

सदस्यों ने हस्ताक्षर कर के जो ज्ञापन प्रेजीडेंट को दिया था और जिस में उन्होंने मांग की थी कि विजिटोरियल इंक्वायरी हो, इस मांग पर सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मान्यवर, प्रोफेसर मेहता ने जो जिक्र किया है कि एक वाइस-चांस्लर—नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में हत्या कर दी गई। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है और बड़े दुख की बात है कि एक वाइस-चांस्लर के खिलाफ वहां के लोगों ने इस तरह का कदम उठाया। अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो आगे के लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

इसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि 4-5 आदमियों को इस बारे में पकड़ा भी गया है, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उन्होंने यह कार्य किया है। ऐसा हुआ, इसके लिए हमें बहुत अफसोस है।

प्रो अजीत कुमार मेहता : पहले भी आपने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था। एक कमर्शियल पेंटर को कारपेंटर के रुप में रखा गया है और सरकार इसकी जांच कर रही है। पता नहीं कब तक जांच होगी?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : प्रोफेसर साहब, इस वक्त जो बात हो रही है, उसको मुझे करने दीजिए।

आपने जो जिक्र किया है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर स्टूडेंट्स की पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है, होस्टल पर्याप्त नहीं है। यह बात सही है। इसके लिए दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने डी० डी० ए० से जमीन का हिस्सा मांगा है, जिस में लड़कों के लिए इंतजाम किया जा सके।

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): His question has not been answered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down. It is for him to ask for clarification after she finishes her reply.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: She is not replying to his questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can she reply when every now and then he is getting up and asking questions? Afterwards he can ask for some clarification.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के मेडिकल कालेज की इमारत बनाने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है, पूर्वी दिल्ली के हिस्से में और एक रीजनल लाइब्रेरी बनाने का भी इन्तजाम हो रहा है।

आपने जो री-वैलुएशनकी बात की है, इसके बारे में मैं पहले कह चुकी हूं। अब जवाहरलाल नेहरु यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एडहाक अपाएंटमेंट्स है, अब जो नए वाइस-चांसवलर आए हैं, वे बहुत मेहनत कर रहे हैं और यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि उनको मौका न दिया जाए। उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि मुझे सालभर का मौका दीजिए, ताकि मैं कुछ कर के दिखाऊं और अगर मैं समझूंगा कि मैं नहीं कर सकता हूं तो मैं अपना फैसला खुद ले लूंगा। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से यह बेहतर होगा कि आजकल जो वाइस-चांस्लर हैं, उनको पूरा मौका दें, काम करने के लिए।

प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता : हर बार वाइस-चांस्लर को बदल दीजिए और एक-एक साल का मौका देते जाइये।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी जो वाइस-चांसलर हैं, वे बहुत नामी साइंटिस्ट हैं और बड़ी मेहनत से काम कर रहे हैं। अगर 2-3 महीने में ही वाइस-चांसलर बदलते रहेंगे तो वहां पर कोई भी वाइस-चांसलर बनने के लिए नहीं आएगा।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि आदमी को मौका तो देना चाहिए और और फिर जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, मुझे बार-बार कहना पड़ता है कि...। (व्यवधान)

The Vice-Chancellor is very much concerned about *ad hoc* appointments that have been made. He is trying to see that these can be reduced or limited. He has already reduced the number of *ad hoc* appointments.

This is for your kind information.

13. hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I want to ask... ((*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Only one question. Finished.

It is over. I am not permitting.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: She is not replying the question that has been asked.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting. They take their own time. I am not going to allow. I I am Sorry.
Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RASHEED MASOOD: Please read the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling Attention rules, you want to read? (*Interruptions*) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the rules. I am sorry. Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi. These things will not go on record.

DR. KRUPASINDHI BHOI: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, much has been talked about the violence which is taking place in Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University and the hon. Minister has given a reply categorically to the question raised by my hon'ble colleagues. I must congratulate the Minister for the steps that are taken for promotion of higher education in the country. University campuses, in my opinion, are places of worship and they are places of learning for talented students who come from different parts of the country, from Kanyakumari to Himalayas. Students some of whom are geniuses, come to Delhi for their education. Just as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a referral hospital, these two Universities in Delhi are referral institutions fo higher studies. But unfortunately, with great sorrow and anguish, I want to put few questions and seek some clarifications from the Minister about these institutions. Before the promulgation of the Emergency all the Opposition Parties wanted to create chaos through these educational institutions. Now the Parties which have lost the elections last time, they are trying to forment trouble through the students and their unions as they do not have any case before the people. Like that in Delhi there is a marriage of inconvenience. The CPI(M) is supported by R.S.S. in the D.U.T.A.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not true.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The students are indulging in hooliganism,

** Not recorded.

[Shri Krupasindu Bhoi]

they are fomenting trouble supported by these political parties. Unless the root is not uprooted, it is seless to discuss the measures to be advocated Genuine demands of teachers and students should be looked into. Let us take the case of Ramjas College. What happened there? A Mali has been deprived of his pay for three months. But he should appeal to the proper authorities. Why should the teachers go on strike and take law into their hands?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is the proper authority?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You know it. And you are asking. They should go to the Vice Chancellor or approach the Finance Officer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No body listens to them.

DR. KRUPASINDHU: BHOI: In that context, I want to know whether the Mali has represented to the proper authorities, and whether nobody has replied to that. For that reason the teachers should not go on strike.

Shri Vajpayee is very much kith and kin with these people who are fomenting trouble.

About the gherao of the Vice-Chancellor, the hon. Minister has answered categorically. Only a hundred students staged demonstration but more outsiders were there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Parents should have come.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Outsiders, political parties which are frustrated, are fomenting trouble through the students and killing the academic career of the boys. I want to know how many outsiders were present at that particular time of demonstration and whether the outsiders have been identified as to which party they belong to.

About Jawaharlal Nehru University my colleague, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta has said so many things, which are based on facts. I do agree with it, but he has not mentioned the poltiical parties who are fomenting these disturbances and what is their design. We must know it. There are 38 couples working in JNU. More than a hundred teachers are remaining outside the country for seven months. This is not a small affair. The idea of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was that this university should be research-oriented and it should build up the future dynamic people for the democratic functioning of this country. So, it should be research-oriented. But out of Rs. 30 crores, only Rs. 20 lakhs have been spent for research programme. So, how can you demand that this is a research-oriented university? When Mrs. Gandhi had gone there at the invitation of the JNU authorities, these political parties attached to some left front have fomented trouble there. (*Interruption*) A number of boys from my place are reading in the university and I know how they are being forced at the time of election. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not mentioned the name of any politicl party. Why do you get up? He does not want to politicise the student movement, with which you also agree. (*Interruptions*).

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: These particularly bourgeois leftiest parties who always advocates democracy—why have they instigated a few students and so many outsiders to foment trouble and create conditions giving rise to law and order problem? (*Interruptions*). I join my colleagues, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Prof. Mehta and Shri Rawat, in categorically demanding a visitorial enquiry into the JNU affairs so that discipline and democratisation of the University can be established. This is a research oriented body and instead of spending Rs. 20 lakhs out of Rs. 30 crores, at least 25 per cent of the annual outlay should be spent on research.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has mentioned about the Ramjas College. Allegations were made against the Principal. A Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Shri G. D. Khosla, a former judge. But that Committee has exonerated the Principal. The trouble arose over a mali. The mali was very indifferent to all these happenings. Though he had not made any appeal or anything of that sort, some people got interested and caught hold of him. And the result was that there was some trouble. Now everything is all right. His salary has been given to him. The College has started functioning from 1st of December.

I forget to mention about a few enquiries that were made by the previous Member. So much confusion is created that we cannot even reply properly. It occurred to me later that I had missed two points. If the hon. Members had waited for the reply, they would have got it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Especially when the Minister is a lady.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: Thank you.

Enquiries were made regarding irregularities in the construction of the JNU building. These are mostly under arbitration at present. As soon as these are cleared, necessary action will follow.

A mention was made about mess dues. Some of the students have not paid mess dues. The present Vice-Chancellor has evicted about 50 of these people who have not paid mess dues. He is looking into other cases.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Some of them have been appointed lecturers there.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: My friend has asked for a Visitorial enquiry into the JNU affairs. I wish to inform him that such an enquiry is ordered only when the situation is grave. As I said just now, a new Vice-Chancellor has come. We have to give some time. A review committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jha. They have given an interim report. The whole thing will come before the Executive Committee. Before that a Visitorial enquiry will not help.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last speaker in the Calling Attention is always at a dis-advantageous position. I am fully aware of that. Many of the speakers spoke about the conditions in the University, of the teachers, about politics, students, violent incidents, etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, you straightaway come to the question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I would draw your attention to the fact that these two Universities are in Delhi, the capital of India. Naturally, anything of a grave nature which happens in these universities will naturally prejudice the functioning of other universities in the country and this type of activities will spread throughout the country like wild fire. So, we have to be careful. While discussing these issues, the Government should not try to reply to question just for the sake of reply. They should take serious notice of the whole thing. Then only something will come out by which the entire country or the entire nation would be benefited.

Let us try to understand what is going on in the Delhi University.

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

On the one hand, we find from the newspapers that for all these agitations the students are blamed, saying that the students are taking to violent acivities. But what are the reasons? What is the admission system in that University? If the common students are not getting admission in a regular manner, in a fair manner, automatically the student community would be agitated and there would be this kind of activity.

What is the admission system. Is there a proper policy or system by which the admission is regulated? In my constituency of Amdaman and Nicobar, we do not have any university; we have only one degree college, which is affiliated to the Punjab University. We have to run from pillar to post to get seats in the different Universities of the country. Our students find it most difficult to get admission in the Delhi University, even though it is centrally located.

What is the reason for indiscipline? If the teaching staff in the universities themselves indulge in indiscipline, if they themselves are threatening the authorities to go on strike, if they forget their duties and responsibilities towards the students, if they are not taking classes regularly, automatically the student community will be agitated. Because, though there may be a section of the students, who would not like to attend the classes regularly, a large number of students would like to attend the classes, as they really want to study. They also feel agitated and they indulge in indisciplined activity.

According to newspaper reports and other sources of information, the upper hierarchy in the teaching staff or a major section of the teaching staff are having their alignment with a particular political party. They are trying to preach their own ideology among the student community, which may not be liked by some students, and then trouble starts. In the lower hierarchy, the non-teaching staff, most of the people have their leaning with some particular political party. They are pressurising the students in their own way. People are talking about RSS and CPM..... (*Interruptions*). We are functioning in a domocratic institution. All of you speak so much about democracy. Why don't you listen to others? Be patient and listen to us. If this type of unholy alliance is taking place, then it is bound to result in some kind of eruption.

So far as the JNU is concerned, it was set up mainly for research work and what I understand today is that in respect of the very person, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, after whom this university is named, even today you cannot put a photograph of Jawaharlal Nehru in that University.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Who prevents you from doing it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If that is wrong, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply to that.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Any way, I am happy that the hon. Members from the other side who are very much concerned with the University and who have perhaps so much of link with that University, have corrected me. (*Interruptions*). You have corected me. I am accepting that you are helping me because you hav got so much of affinity with that university.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Please talk sense. You have your people there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the Calling Attention nobody should interrupt.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: They always speak of democracy. I thought I might say anything and you will listen to it and at the appropriate time you will reply. But you—I mean those who preach democracy——do not have that much of patience also. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By mentioning the name of any party, that party is made prominent. You must be happy about it. Only you could go there. Why do you oppose it?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the unfortunate episode is, there are certain loopholes in the appointment policy of the JNU. A section of people had entered and created a political den in the JNU. They are now forgetting the research work and other things, they are trying to preach their political ideology and that is also to destabilise the country's political situation because this sort of activities which are going on in that University (*Interruptions*). It is not a question of my discovery, in the newspapers and other things you can find it. You are reading them well, I know.

My point is that you should not under-estimate this sort of things and it is high time that Government must think and come forward and there should be come high level inquiry committee in this centrally located University and the area of investigation should be some high level inquiry would like to urge the hon. Minister not to try to sidetrack the issues. Let us accept the reality and there is no question of let up in respect of eminent educationists. You institute an inquiry and let the country know, let the parliament know and let the people know what is going on there so that remedial measures can be taken. At the some time, I would like to ask her another question. About the inquiry she has mentioned, she may kindly state what are the terms and conditions of that inquiry. At the same time I would like to ask another question: Has the new Vice-Chancellor of JNU initiated any steps to tone up the administration of the University, and if so what are the steps?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply. eH also mentioned about the commission.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I am very happy that Shri Bhakta has said just now that a large number of students want to study and only a very small number is there which causes all this disruption and creates unrest He has also spoken about the admission policy in the colleges. The Jawaharlal Nehru University admission to courses offered in the different Departments is based on merit and there is no special reservation for Delhi students.

It only depends on the merit and students from all over the country are eligible to seek admission if they come up to that standard.

He has also mentioned about instituting an enquiry. I have just now mentioned that the visitorial enquiry is made after very great thinking. I did not say that I am going to by-pass as these hon. Members have said. I must have enough seriousness of the whole thing before me when we do this.

The hon. Member has also asked what has the new Vice-Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University done? I would like to bring to your kind notice that he has tried to bring forth a few ideas and he is working on them.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: What are the steps taken?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The drive was launched to vacate unauthorised occupants of the hostel as I mentioned previously. Fifty un-authorised allotments were cancelled. The administration has been asked to

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

reduce or discontinue daily wage and *ad hoc* appointments as I mentioned to you previously. Senior officer is being appointed as an Officer on Special Duty to look into the pending grievances of individual staff members and allegation of mal-administration. A Chief Security Officer has been appointed to strengthen the security system there. For toning up the academic work, the centres and schools have been asked to prepare a record of their major achievements in the past and plans and programmes for the next ten years for evaluation. Examinations are being held as per schedule and all academic activities are going on smoothly.

We take into consideration all these things from the present academic session *i.e.* 15th July, 1981. Things are going on very smoothly. I am sure you will agree with me that they should continue for the sake of our children who are studying there. Their year must not be wasted and they must get along in life. Thank you very much.

13.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1981."

I find, four hon. members have given notice of their amendments. Are they moving the amendments?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, *substitute*

"That the 22nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 2nd December, 1981, be referred back to the Committee since it fails to include the issue of violation of section (3) of "The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, in registering the 'Indra Gandhi Pratibha Pratisthan' under the Chairmanship of Shri A.R. Antulay, without securing the previous permission of the Central Government to use the Prime Minister's name for the Pratisthan". (1)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I beg to move: That for the original motion, *Substitute*

"That this House refer back the 22nd Report of the BAC to the said Committee for its failure to include two items:

(a) National Slum Policy.

(b) Bombay Suburban Railway Services." (2)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I beg to move: That for the original motion, *substitute*

"That the 22nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to include the following item:

In view of the postponment of Garhwal election, there should be an amendment in the electoral law so that elections may be held on annonced dates." (3)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move: That for the original motion, *substitute*

"That the 22nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee to include the following items:—

(i) All out efforts for the Industrial Development of North Bihar.

(ii) Proposal for setting up a Super Thermal Power Station in Northern Karnpura area of Bihar." (4)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to make a few observations

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): On a point of order, Sir, I draw your attention to Rules 352(i), 186 (viii) and 41 (xvii).

As you are aware, in the last session, this issue had been discussed on a substantive motion. We have got the highest regard for our senior members and good parliamentarians. He must set an example fully knowing the rules of precedure and other things. When the issue has been thoroughly discussed in detail in the last session, I want to know whether this forum could be used for witch-hunting and black-mailing. This has been done in the last Parliament, that is, the sixth Lok Sabha in the case of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and this floor has been misused for persecution and black-mailing her. Now, my submission is that the entire issue is pending before the judicial court.

I draw your kind attention to rule 352(i) which reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending;"

Then, rule 41 (xvii) reads:

"it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India;"

Further, rule 186 (viii) reads:

"it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.".

So, the hon. Member cannot bring in once again this issue before the House when it had been discussed substantially in the last session. Everything has been discussed thread-bare. Not only that. If it is to be brought in once again, we will be discussing the matter which is pending before a court of law. Here, an attempt is being made to indulge in nothing but witch-hunting and black-mailing. You, Sir, in your wisdom, please do not allow this floor to be used for that purpose.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I will speak on my amendment at a later stage. I will first meet the arguments put forward by the hon. Member in his point of order so that you might be assisted in arriving at a ruling.

Firstly, let me make it clear that this point was already examined by the Hon. Speaker and, after due consideration, he has admitted the amendment. Otherwise, he would have informed that I cannot move the amendment. He has referred to rule 352(i) which reads:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending."

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

I am myself a petitioner who has filed a petition against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in the Bombay High Court. I remember the entire text of my petition and also other petitions which are pending before the court. My amendment is related to the registration of the "Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan" violating a Central Act, not an Act of the Maharashtra Government, a Central Act, that is Names and Emblems Prevention of Misuse Act, 1950. I have raised a limited issue, whether that particular Central Act has been violated or not, and it is the concern of the Centre to see that the laws which are framed by Parliament are not at all violated. That restricted portion, which is not part and parcel of my petition made to the Bombay High Court, only that....

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is pending before Magistrate's court.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He does not understand. I do not know whether he is a lawyer or not. Criminal Act and this Act are altogether different. Here is a violation of Act and that other criminal prosecution has nothing to do with the registration. This is a failure on the part of the Charity Commissioner, not on the part of Chief Minister. Please remember.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned this amendment and given notice of it and now when you make a brief statement, please see that it does not refer to a matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is right. In fact, this matter is not before the court at all. I myself am a petitioner. I read my petition very well. I do not deliver the speeches prepared by others. I do not tender the petition before the court which is prepared by somebody else.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Brief mention may be made. All these things would not come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anyway, we have digested all these rules. We will never be caught on the wrong foot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question arises only when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister accepts your amendment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have raised a limited issue. Our Parliament, Central Legislature, has adopted certain legislations and the legislation under consideration, the Act under consideration, is the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Section 3 of this Act requires that those dignitaries whose names are menioned in the Schedule, if their names are utilised in any Trust or Organisation which is involved in business and commercial activities, in that case, that has to be done with the previous permission of the Central Government. My contention is that Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan has been registered by the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra.

(Interruptions)

According to Rule 290 when anybody moves an amendment, half-an-hour can be given for discussion. No Member can speak for more than 5 minutes.

(Interruptions)

On 21st September, I drew the attention....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your amendment is very clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Intervention is unnecessarily taking the time. I will furnish in 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not intervening. I am guiding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On 21st September, 1971, I wrote a letter to the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra, pointing out that Section 3 of the Names and Emblems Prevention of Misuse Act has been violated because those who set up this Indira Pratibha Pratishthan, with Mr. Antulay as Chairman, did not obtain the previous permission from the Central Government to use the Prime Minister's name.

On 25th September, 1981, the Charity Commissioner, Maharashtra, wrote to me that the Act is intended only for those Organisations which are involved in business and commercial activities. Again during September/October I wrote a letter to the Charity Commissioner.

(*Interruptions*)

On 2nd October, I pointed out to the Charity Commissioner that in part 3 of the Trust Deed of Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan Clause (c) says, I will read:

> "The Pratishthan shall purchase or make arrangements for the sale of such kind of productive work of the people in this group as may find it difficult to push through works in the market. Apart from allocating cash assistance, the Pratishthan shall establish a printing, publishing, distribution, producing and selling organisation for literary works and shall have its own Exhibition and Cell Centres for artistic creations."

Pointing this portion of this Trust Deed I esablished the case before the Maharashtra Charity Commissioner that clearly this Pratishthan is involved in business and commercial activities. Therefore, Section 3 of the Names and Emblems Act, 1950, is attracted and, as a result of that, you will have to review your decision. To that ultimately, he gave his reply. The reply is that it is a judicial Act and not an administrative Act and thereupon I pointed out to him that if it is a judicial act, in that case, it is Assistant Charity Commissioner who has taken action and, therefore, you can review it. That is the request that I made to him. In this case it is the Parliament that has to ensure, it is the Central Government that has to ensure, that our own Acts and laws are not violated and, therefore, I am raising this issue. I want the Government to make a statement on this. Since they have not included this item, I suggest that it should be referred back to the Committee.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): If you permit me, Sir, I would like to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Yes, Sir; this is with reference to the motion....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For your information, according to rule 290, if any Member moves an amendment, for half-an-hour discussion, is permissible. He wants to participate in that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would request you to permit me, Sir, to participate in the debate on the amendment that has been made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no debate now. He has made a brief statement.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why don't you allow me, Sir?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Under rule 290 Members have a right to express their views.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why don't you allow me to make a statement? You allowed Mr. Poojary to make a submission about extraneous matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be a discussion because the amendment is only to refer back to the Committee. Only the Mover of that amendment can speak.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am on a point of order. You repeatedly tell us and rightly that this House is to be conducted as per the rules and procedure laid down. Therefore, let us not commit, especially when you are adorning the Chair, breach of any rule. I invite your attention to rule 290. The first proviso reads:

"Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:"

That is what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has done. The second proviso reads:

"Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such motion."

Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will find that this half an hour is not meant for the Members who moved the amendments six Members can speak because half an hour is mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has moved an amendment, and he is the Member concerned. How can you speak?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Let me complete. For our guidance we want a ruling from you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Discussion can take place for half an hour.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The first point I would like to place before you is this. This proviso is in rule 290, and whatever is covered by rule 290, to that the second proviso applies. It may be said that the Member who has moved the amendment under the first proviso alone will be entitled to speak for half an hour. But that is not the substance of the rule because half an hour is provided and no Member shall speak for more than five minutes. That means, the rule provides that at least six Members can participate in the debate.

Another point which I submit for your consideration is this. Some of my esteemed colleagues have said—and it may be contended—that I have not given notice. How could I have given notice? I came to know of it only just now when Prof. Madhu Dandavate rose to say that he had given an amendment. How could I have given notice well in advance? Therefore, under the second proviso, every Member of this House gets a right to participate in the debate on the amendment. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting it. He has moved his amendment to refer back to the Business Advisory Committee, and you cannot take advantage of this provision, namely:

"Provided further that not more than half an hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion..."

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If we are not to take advantage of that, who are the persons who will take advantage of that ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Parulekar is on his legs. I have not asked him to sit down.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I will not take more than five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why take five minutes and waste the time of the House?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: We have to go by the rules. Mr. Dandavate has moved a very important amendment to this report of the Business Advisory Committee. In Maharashtra there is an Act known as Bombay Public Trust Act. Under that Act all Trusts which are public trusts are to be registered. Initially this Indira Pratibha Pratishtan came to be registered. It seems from the statement of Mr. Dandavate he is seeking information as to why action should not be taken against a person who has violated provisions of Sec 3 which are mandatory. Sec 3 mentions the name of the Prime Minister, Chatrapati Shivaji and the President of India cannot be given to any Trust. To that the answer given by the Charity Commissioner was that section 3 applies to only those trusts which are concerned with business. Subsequently Mr. Dandavate submitted a copy of the trust deed which mentions the aims and objects and in that...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are only repeating what he has said.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: One of the objects is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want this to be included?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The reason is that it is absolutely necessary that if a mandatory provision of the Central Act is violated by a person like a Chief Minister who is supposed to protect the Central laws, it is necessary that this should be discussed and we should be given an opportunity to request the government to take action against the Chief Minister not under the criminal law but by removing him.

SEVEAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If every one of you wants to participate, it is not possible. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy... I am not allowing anybodyelse. You do not question me...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you please ensure silence?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Half an hour is allotted...You are violating the rules...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybodyelse.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record. ..Please be serious. The time of the House is very precious. If you vaste one minute, you are wasting Rs. 400 in a poor country like ours.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I have an amendment. I beg to move:

"That for the original motion *substitute*

"That this House refer back the 22nd report of Business Advisory Committee to the said Committee for its failure to include two items:

(a) National Slum Policy.

(b) Bombay Suburban Railway Services" (2)

Now they are laughing. Bombay people are dying and they are laughing. This is how you care for Bombay. First this House has been promised a number of times by the Minister of Works and Housing who also happens to be the Minister for Parliamentary Afffairs sitting there and smiling like a cat, that this House...Is cat unparliamentary, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said only 'like a cat'. You did not call him 'as a cat'. You only said 'like a cat'. This is Parliamentary.

**Not recorded.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The elders are having wisdom and emotion and they love children. What gender has the cat?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): If I say that the dog is afraid of the cat, then how will you take it?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Minister just now intervened to say as to how do you know the gender when I called him as a cat?

Anyway, Sir, this hon. Minister has promised that this House shall debate the national slum policy. We have been told this in the very first day. What is happening in Bombay? Two-thirds of people in Bombay are living in slum like condition. There is no money with State Government. Most of it has gone, well, I won't say, where.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your constituency consists of Tamilians.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In my constituency 75 per cent of people are in slums. There are lots of Tamilians also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You got our votes. I know it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Shri Antulay is now troubling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He removed the slums.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is being done by the Government. You are a very learned man. Why do you bring in the personality? This is the action of the Government—Bombay Government, Maharashtra Government.

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no Bombay Government—Maharashtra Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Try to avoid the name.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: All right. I shall not name him. The Maharashtra Chief Minister has ordered demolition of slums in a random manner. The Supreme Court had to intervene. Now, this House must debate the great drama, the sad and tragic drama that is being enacted there. In Bombay, the people are sleeping on the streets. They do not have bath rooms. Even if they want to have bath rooms, they do not have cement. So, the question is: this House must discuss the national slum policy. This is point number one.

My second point is: most of the poor people live outside Bombay and they come by the suburban railway service to Bombay and have to work. The Suburban railway service is in the state of collapse. The General Manager, Central Railway says that Government is not providing any investment. The Planning Commission refused to give money. How can we go on like this? Therefore, there must be some time allotted for the discussion of Bombay Suburban Railway Services. Otherwise, there will be a massive demonstration of lakhs and lakhs of people which I shall lead which will cause a lot of problems to Government. So, if the Government gives me an assurance, I shall not press for my amendment. Otherwise, I shall.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, I beg to move:

> That for the Original Motion, *substitute*:
>
> 'That the 22nd report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee as it fails to include the following item:

In view of the postponement of Garhwal election...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In every discussion, Garhwal should come.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: This is a very important issue. Why are they crying?

Sir, I had moved

That for the orginal motion, *substitutes*

"That the 22nd report of the Business Advisory Committee be referred back to the Committee as it fails to include the following item:—

In view of the postponement of Garhwal election, there should be an amendment in the electoral law so that elections may be held on announced dates"(3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very clear.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The birth day of Jawaharlal Nehru—14th November—was chosen by this ruling party to assassinate the democracy in Garhwal. That is the beginning of the entire process. Garhwal has no representation continuously ever since this Parliament started functioning in the year 1980—January, in the month of May, Shri Bahuguna resigned. After that, there is no person representing the people of Garhwal. That is why many people of Garhwal have started the satyagraha. Every day they are being arrested. But, this Government does not want to take note of this and they do not want to say anything about this matter. This matter was raised several times in this House and it was said that this discussion would be allowed. But, I find that in this Business Advisory Committee Report nothing has been mentioned regarding Garhwal. Therefore, Sir, this matter should be taken up immediately in the next week. I would like to urge upon the Minister that he should see that this matter is discussed in this House next week.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की 22वीं रिपोर्ट निम्नलिखित दो विषयों को सम्मिलित करने के लिए वापिस करने का प्रस्ताव करता हूं—

पहला विषय है कि उत्तरी बिहार के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए हर संभव प्रयास और दूसरा है बिहार के उत्तरी करनपुरा कोयला खानों के क्षेत्र में, जहां हिन्दुस्तान का करीब-करीब 46 प्रतिशत कोयला है, एक सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में।

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर बिहार कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है, यहां बढ़ती हुई आबादी के साथ कृषि पर अत्यधिक दबाव बढ़ रहा है। कारण यह है कि अधिकांश लोग अपनी जीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों का स्थापित करना बड़ा आवश्यक है।

मैं समस्तीपर का वर्णन करूंगा, यहां उद्योगों के नाम से केवल 3 कारखाने हैं। 2 चीनी मिलों के और एक जूट मिल का और एक छोटा सा कारखाना कागज का भी है जो हमेशा बीमार रहता है। कुछ दिन पहले यहां पर ग्रेफाइट फैक्टरी स्थापित करने की योजना बनी थी, उसके लिए भूमि अर्जित कर ली गई थी, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि जमीन खाली पड़ी है और कारखाना भी स्थापित नहीं हो रहा है। दोहरी हानि इस तरह से ही रही है, न जमीन से पैदावार हो रही है और न फैक्टरी लग रही है जिस से कुछ भी नहीं निकल रहा है।

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस इलाके के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए यहां कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना होनी चाहिए और उद्योगों को चलाने के लिए कांटी में बिजली घर का निर्माण शीघ्र

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

होना चाहिए। पहले की योजना के अनुसार इसमें 1982 में बिजली का प्रोडक्शन आरम्भ होने वाला था।

उत्तरी करणपुर कोयला क्षेत्र में सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना के लिए कारण यह है कि यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान का करीब-करीब 46 प्रतिशत कोयला है और कोयले का सीम इतना ऊपर है कि उस पर ओवर-बर्डन भी अधिक नहीं है। सिंगरौली के कोयला सीम पर जितना ओवर-बर्डन है, उस से यहां ओवर-बर्डन कम ही है। अतः कोयला खनन की लागत कम है।

इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इसको इन्क्लूड कर लिया जाए कि वहां पर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन स्थापित किया जाए।

15.00 hrs.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir; fortunately Prof. Dandavate, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, Shri Harikesh Bahadur and Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta are all members of the Business Advisory Committee. Government has come before the House bringing the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee for allocation of time. So far as the Substitute Motions presented by the hon. Members are concerned these can be discussed in the next meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. They can convince the Committee on any matter that they would like to speak. So, I do not thing there is any justification for referring the Motion back to the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original motion, *substitute*

"That the 22nd Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 2nd December, 1981 be referred back to the Committee since it fails to include the issue of violation of section (3) of "The Emblems' and Names (Prevention of Improper use) Act, 1950, in registering the 'Indira Gandhi Pratibha Pratishthan' under the Chairmanship of Shri A. R. Antulay, without securing the previous permission of the Central Government to use the Prime Minister's name for the Pratishthan". (1)

The Lok Sabha divided.

(Division No. 3) 15-13 hrs.

AYES

Azmi, Dr. A. U.
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhim Singh, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Ngangom Mohendra, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Varma, Shri Ravindra

Varma, Shri R. L. P.
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

*Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Birbal, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Walbir Singh, Shri
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Era Mohan, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Ghufran Azam, Shri
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Muthu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina, Rai, Shri
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Nikhra, Shri Rameshwar
Palaniappan, Shri C.
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Pardhi, Shri Keshaorao
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Veedendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Mundar
Singaravadivel, Shri S.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Subba, Shri P. M.
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Sunder Singh, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
Trilok Chandra, Shri
Tripathi, Shri R. N.
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zainul Basher, Shri

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the speaker accordingly.

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction the result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 27
Noes: 74

The Noes have it. The Motion is negatived.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, do you want to press your amendment to be put to the vote of the House?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Let the hon. Minister make a conciliatory statement on my amendment. Let the hon. Minister show some consideration to my amendment.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I will bring it to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In view of this I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Amendment moved Dr. Subramaniam Swamy be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 2 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Harikesh Bahadur to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 4 moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House de agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.13 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO LOCAL UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN MIRZAPUR DISTRICT OF UTTAR PRADESH.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्ट्स गंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं :

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद मिर्जापुर में इस समय शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या काफी बढ़ी हुई है यद्यपि इस जनपद में सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी स्तर पर अनेक औद्योगिक संस्थान स्थापित हैं और हो रहे हैं। सरकार की निश्चित घोषित नीति के अनुसार जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि ली जाती है उनको अनिवार्य रूप से सेवायोजित करने का प्रबन्ध है परन्तु मिर्जापुर में इस नीति का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। फलस्वरूप यहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। अनेक परियोजनाओं में जमीन तथा अन्य सम्पत्तियां अधिग्रहीत कर ली जा रही हैं लेकिन उनको व्यवस्थित ढंग से पुनर्वासित नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान बेरोजगारी जैसी विकट समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और सरकार से आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि इस क्षेत्र में एक तिहाई

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

Ayes: Sarvashree Vijay Kumar Yatav, Ram Lal Rahi, Mohammed Ismail, Chandra Pal Singh, Ranjit Sonkar Shastri and Ajit Bag.

Noes: Sarvashree Ramnath Duby, Gulsher Ahmed, Rasabehari Hehera.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति के लोग हैं और काफी संख्या में सीमान्त तथा लघु कृषक तथा अन्य भूमिहीन खेतिहार मजदूरों की संख्या है। सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिस से उस जनपद में स्थापित होने वाले सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में यहां के लोगों को अनिवार्य रूप से लगाया जाय। आवश्यकता हो तो यहां पर टेक्नीकल इन्स्टीट्यूट (आई टी आई, पालिटेक्नीक) खोल कर यहां नौजवानों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय और कल कारखानों में लगाया जाय अन्यथा स्थानीय लोगों में असन्तोष व क्षोभ बढ़ रहा है और कुछ लोग इस का नाजायज फायदा उठाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में शांति बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक है कि क्षेत्रीय लोग संतुष्ट हों और उन को भी लगने वाले संस्थानों में लाभ पहुंचे।

(ii) SUPPLY OF CEMENT TO UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेण्ट का गम्भीर रूप से अभाव पैदा हो गया है। उस अभाव के कारण प्रदेश में निर्माण का कार्य प्रायः ठप्प हो गया है। लोगों को मरम्मत के लिए 2-4 बोरी सीमेण्ट भी नहीं मिल पा रही है। नये भवन के निर्माण का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। सार्वजनिक निर्माण कार्य जैसे स्कूल, मन्दिर, मस्जिद आदि भी नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। पहले इन कार्यों के लिए सरकार आर० सी० सी० कोटे के अन्तर्गत परमिट दे दिया करती थी। लेकिन अब ऐसे परमिट भी दिए जाने में उ० प्र० की सरकार असमर्थता व्यक्त करती है।

सीमेण्ट के अभाव का सबसे बड़ा शिकार सरकार की विभिन्न बिजली, सिंचाई तथा दूसरी योजनायें हैं। सरकारी गोदाम, अस्पताल, जच्चा-बच्चा केन्द्र आदि सुविधायें जो विश्व संगठन की सहायता से उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं, उनका भी निर्माण कार्य नहीं हो पा रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक से अधिक सीमेण्ट दिए जाने की व्यवस्था करे और साथ ही साथ ऐसा प्रबन्ध करे कि आर० सी० सी० कोटे के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को कम से कम सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिए सीमेण्ट का परमिट दिया जा सके।

(iii) CONVERSION OF KING GEORGE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LUCKNOW INTO AN INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत गणराज्य के विशालतम जनसंख्या वाले उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की राजधानी एवं ऐतिहासिक नगरी लखनऊ में सन् 1972 ई० में पुनर्वास एवं कृति अंग केन्द्र का शिलान्यास करते हुए तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि राजधानी में एक आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान बनाया जावे जिससे भयंकर बिमारियों से पीड़ित प्रदेश की जनता को स्वास्थ्य सुविधा के लिए बाहर न जाना पड़े। परिणामस्वरूप उसी अवधि में इस पुनीत कार्य के लिए एक समिति गठित की गई, उस समिति ने सारी परिस्थितियों का अध्ययन करने के बाद किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज, लखनऊ को आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में परिवर्तित कर दिए जाने की राय व्यक्त की। इसका मुख्य कारण आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान योजना के लिए भू-सम्पत्ति आदि पर व्यय होने वाले धन और भूमि अधिग्रहण आदि की समस्याओं की उलझन से बचाना था।

समिति की राय के अनुसार ही सन् 1976 में डा० बी० एन० सिन्हा की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान हेतु 50 लाख रुपये की टोकेन ग्राण्ट स्वीकृत

[श्री राम लाल राही]

की गई। आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के लिए नवीउल्ला रोड पर लगभग 9 एकड़ जमीन को भी एलाट कर दिया गया तथा 50 हजार रुपये बाउण्ड्री हेतु स्वीकार कर दिए गए। सन् 1978 में नई सरकार ने आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज से अलग एक विशाल भू-खण्ड पर बनाने का निर्णय लिया क्योंकि मेडिकल कालेज के कुछ स्वार्थी तत्वों ने जो डाक्टरों की निजी प्रक्टिस के समर्थक थे, इस योजना को धूल धूसरित करने में प्रमुख भूमिका अदा की। शिलान्यास करते समय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने भी शंका व्यक्त की थी कि यह संस्था मात्र शिला के पत्थर तक ही सीमित न रह जावे।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति के हिन्दी साप्ताहिक 'करेण्ट' के सम्मानित युवक संवाददाता नगिन्द्र पाण्डे ने अपने ज्ञान, विश्वास और अध्ययन के आधार पर 10 अक्तूबर, 1981 में कथित संजय गांधी आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में चित्रण किया है जिससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि किस प्रकार इस संस्थान के निर्माण में प्रशासनिक और राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप बाधक रहा है। खेद तो इस बात का है कि प्रदेश व केन्द्र कोई भी सरकार जन-भावनाओं से जुड़ने के लिए आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों पर ध्यान नहीं देती। यही कारण है कि दिनोदिन स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। लोकहित में यह उचित होगा कि अविलम्ब लखनऊ में किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज को आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में परिवर्तित कर जन-आकांक्षा के अनुरूप कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाए।

मैं इस लोक महत्व के महत्वपूर्ण विषय की तरफ केन्द्र सरकार व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अविलम्ब जनहित, राष्ट्रहित और मितव्ययिता को ध्यान में रखते हुए किंग जार्ज मेडिकल कालेज को आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में परिवर्तित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठायें।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(iv) NEED FOR MICRO WAVE LINK FOR CALCUTTA AND KANPUR TO TELECAST CURRENT TEST MATCHES BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, India vs. MCC Test Cricket matches are going on in the country and the All India Doordarshan Centre has made arrangements for simultaneous live broadcast of these matches through micro-wave link at Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Pune and Mussourie Centre. About 90 lakhs of people are withnessing the game with this arrangement. Unfortunately Kanpur, Calcutta and the whole of Eastern region are being deprived of the opportunity. But it is an established fact that in the matter of live coverage of games, these T.V. centres are far ahead of other centres. People of this area missed the Bombay Test and it is reported that for other four test matches also there will be no arrangemens for showing the game through micro-wave link. Thus the most populous city in the country like Calcutta and the people of Eastern region in general are neglected. Sir for the last so many years there is a demand for micro-wave link in Calcutta and Kanpur centres. Assurances were given by the Centre when the demand for showing in other Centre through micro-wave link rose in 1979, the year India-Pakistan Test match

*Not recorded.

was held in Calcutta and Kanpur. But after that nothing has been done in this regard.

14.2 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*].

Sir, in our country large number of people are interested in watching games and films on T.V. I do not understand why 'APPLE' satellite is not being used to show these games throughout the country. Therefore, I demand that immediate steps be taken to set up micro-wave link for Calcutta and Kanpur to telecast current test matches and till this arrangemen is made, APPLE should be uilised for that.

(v) DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN THE COMMISSION OF FAIR PRICE SHOPOWNERS IN DELHI.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय; दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहर में निश्चित रुप से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की हजारों दुकानें काम कर रही हैं। उन्हें चलाने वाले हजारों दुकानदार भी उन दुकानों की कमाई से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण किर रहे हैं।

राशन के दुकानदार पिछले 17 वर्षों से दिल्ली की जनता की सेवा करते आ रहे हैं। परन्तु वर्तमान मंहगाई को देखते हुए उन्हें मिलने वाले कमीशन में वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। हां, कहने के लिए सरकार ने उचित दर ने दुकानदारों के कमीशन में सन् 1975 में केवल गेहूं और चावल के लिए प्रति किलो एक पैसे की बढ़ोत्तरी की।

यहां यह कहना अनुचित नहीं होगा कि सन् 1965 से लेकर अब तक सरकार ने राशन की दुकानों से मिलने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कई बार बढ़ोत्तरी की है। इस के बावजूद दुकानदारों को दिए जाने वाले कमीशन में कोई खास बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की गई है।

सन् 1965 से 1981 के बीच सरकार ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों में जो वृद्धि की है उस की तालिका इस प्रकार है :—

1. **गेहूं** : 1965 में जो गेहूं 44 पैसे किलो मिलता था उस का मूल्य 1981 में 1.49 हो गया यानी 1.05 की वृद्धि।

2 **चावल** : 1965 में जो चावल 69 पैसे मिलता था उसकी कीमत सन् 1981 में 2.06 पैसे किलो है यानी 1.37 पैसे की वृद्धि।

3. **चीनी** : जो चीनी 1965 में प्रति किलो 1.23 थी वह 1981 में 3 65 प्रति किलो मिल रही है यानी 2.42 की वृद्धि हुई।

4. **आटा** : 1965 में जो आटा 49 पैसे में एक किलो मिलता था उसका दाम 1981 में बढ़ कर 1.50 हो गया यानी 1.01 की बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई है।

5. **मदा** : 1965 में एक किलो मैदा का दाम 78 पैसे था, 1981 में उसका दाम 2.09 हो गया है यानी 1.31 की बढ़ती हुई है।

6. **सूजी** : 1965 में सूजी का दाम प्रति किलो 84 पैसे था, 1981 में उसका मुल्य 2.15 हो गया है यानी 1.31 की वृद्धि हुई है।

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों को देखते हुए राशन के दुकानदारों के कमीशन में निश्चित रुप से बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिए जो हर दृष्टि से उचित होगी। परन्तु

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कमीशनों में वृद्धि का अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं होना चाहिए कि राशन की दुकानों से मिलने वाली चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ा दिए जायें।

आशा है सरकार राशन की दुकानदारों को कमीशन बढ़ाने की मांग पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेगी।

(vi) ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE EMPLOYEES RETRENCHED FROM SALEM STEEL PLANT.

*SHRI C. PLANIAPPA (Salem): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

The Hindustan Steel Construction Company Ltd., is a Central Government organisation. This organisation is engaged in erecting steel mills in many parts of our country and also in implementing allied projects. Particularly, in Bhilai, Bokaro, Kudremukh, Visakhapatnam, Salem, Madras etc. the work of the Hindustan Steel Construction Company is continuing. Similarly, this organisation is also engaged in construction work in Libya, Iraq and other countries.

The most unfortunate aspect of this organisation's work is that the workers are to fend for themselves immediately after the completion of a particular project by this company. This system of leaving the workers in the lurch should be stopped.

The Hindustan Steel Construction Company is getting work contracts in other places even before the work in a particular place is completed. In such cases the surplus workers in the project being completed should be taken over to the new projects. If that is done, then there will be no retrenchment of workers. New, neews has come that there are reports that there will be retrenchment of workers in Salem, Kudremukh, Madras and particularly in Salem. Under the labour laws of the country, those who have joined later must go first. But in Salem, there is a proposal to send all of them together. Should such large-scale retrenchement be allowed? Cannot H.S.C.L. find alternative avenues of employment for them in the new projects being undertaken? Should not the Ministry of Steel take interest in this matter and ensure that they are taken in the steel projects undertaken by H.S.C.L. elsewhere?

Though the finances may not permit the taking up the second phase of Salem Steel project, at least the work on the second Sensameer Mill should be started. The present salem project has not led to any appreciable benefit to the local people and they are not satisfied. The present cald rolling mill has given employment only to 1000 people. So, immediately the second Sensameer Mill should be constructed so that there is no large-scale retrenchment in Salem Steel Plant.

(vii) RELIEF MEASURES REQUIRED FOR THE INHABITANTS AND LIVE STOCK ENTRAPPED IN KARGIL AND LADAKH DISTRICTS DUE TO HEAVY SNOW FALL.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): The untimely heavy snowfall in first week of November, 1981 in Ladakh regions has entrapped inhabitants and caught them unawares, resulting in early blockage of many roads in far-flung and remote villages of the districts of Kargil and Ladakh. Communications have been suspended, entire pasture lands of Changthang, areas bordering Tibet, and Zanskar areas are snow-covered, depriving survival of sheep, goats, horses, mules and other live-stock, including Yaks of the nomadic tribes. The first information reports from these areas revealed that more than 5,000 heads of cattle, mostly young kid of sheep and goats, have perished due to starvation and cold. Several cases of frost bites to human

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil

beings are also reported. So far available reports indicate that pasture lands are still covered under thick layers of snow, and live-stocks are dying due to starvation. If timely supply by air-dropping of foodstuffs for the inhabitants, and fodder and concentrates for the livestock are not made early, apprehensions are that besides miseries to the inhabitants, most of the livestock may perish within a couple of days.

I urge upon the Government to immediately air-drop rations and medical aid for the entrapped inhabitants and fooder and concentrates for livestock, necessary for their survival.

(viii) NEED TO OPEN AN OFFICE OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA AT MADRAS.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The Shipping Corporation of India was established in 1961. The main aim of the Government was to help, develop and channelize the export-import business, shipping opportunities and passenger services from various ports of India. During the course of the last 20 years, the SCI has invested over Rs. 1,000 crores in expanding their activity and services throughout the major ports of India. The SCI has drawn up an ambitious programme has drawn up an ambitious programme for further expansion and development in all the port services. A sum of Rs. 800 crores will be spent during the coming 3-4 years. Presently, SCI is one of the biggest shipping companies in the world.

At any given time, about half the number of ships at the Madras port belong to SCI. The Corporation runs a highly lucrative passenger services from Madras to Singapore, to Port Balair, to Japan, to East and West Africa, and various cargo ships from and to Madras port. It passes one's comprehension why the SCI has never bothered to open its own office in Madras. The entire business has been given to a private company, which makes enormous profits at the cost of SCI. The SCI has long been toying with an idea of opening its own office in Madras.

All the shipping business, including passenger services is run through Messrs. K.P.V. Shaikh Mohammad Rowther Pvt. Ltd., Actually Messrs. K.P.V.S. has been doing monopoly business with SCI. In addition to their commission arrangements, they are also doing agency, stevedoring, clearing forwarding. contracts, chipping, painting and ship chandlier work with SCI through *benami* firms. Due to this monopoly, lot of complaints and harassments have been experienced by traders, exporters, importers and even passengers.

May I, therefore, request the Government to establish an SCI office at Madras, the prestigious port of India in the South? The SCI has even opened their own offices in foreign countries, while only at Madras they have given their business on agency basis. In view of the fast expansion of SCI business in Madras, it is but wise and proper that SCI must operate on their own, without allowing individual monopoly to make profits and get all other benefits. I hope Government would announce their decision on the above important matter, in public interest, and to keep up the prestige of the SCI.

(ix) WORKING OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION,

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : (सैदपुर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान देश के खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन की गतिविधियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस कमीशन की स्थापना ग्रामीण शिल्प एवं हरिजन, कमजोर, पिछड़े तथा आर्थिक अभाव से ग्रस्त शिल्पकारों की प्रगति के लिए की गई है। कमीशन का लक्ष्य 10 लाख परंपरागत कारीगरों

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

को अपनी कला-कौशल में सुधार लाने के लिए सहायता देना, 10 लाख नए प्रवेशकों के लिए काम के नए अवसर का चयन करना, इस वर्ष निर्धारित किया गया था।

इस 20 लाख लोगों की श्रेणी का विभाजन करते हुए कमीशन ने निर्णय लिया था कि इन में 50 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जन जाति, पर्वतीय प्रदेश और पिछड़ी जाति के शिल्पी होंगे, जिस से इन शिल्पियों का प्रतिशत 23 से बढ़ कर 36 हो जाए। कमीशन ने यह भी निश्चित किया था कि उपरोक्त 20 लाख लाभ ग्रोहताओं में से शिल्पी महिलाओं की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत होगी, जिस से उनके एकल प्रतिशत का वर्तमान स्तर 45 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 47 प्रतिशत हो जाए। इस प्रकार इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 79-80 तक 739 पंजीकृत संस्थाएं एवं 27,842 सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना की गई। इसके लिए कुल विशुद्ध वितरण 240.41 करोड़ रुपया निश्चित किया गया। इस में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 65 91 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित हुए।

मान्यवर, मुझे अत्यंत खेद के साथ आपके माध्यम से सदन को सूचित करना पड़ रहा है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन कुछ लोगों की मात्र जेबी संस्था ही बन कर रह गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग दो सौ पंजीकृत संस्थाएं हैं। यह कमीशन 95 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोगों की मदद कर रहा है जो न तो शिल्पी हैं न उनके पूर्वज कभी शिल्प कला से परिचित ही थे। कुछ संपन्न लोग फर्जी संस्था गठित कर अपना आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त करने में आज सफल हो रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण शिल्पकार को मदद नहीं मिल रही है, बल्कि गांवों के शिल्पकार बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में पहुंचते जा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे सर्वप्रथम कमीशन की गतिविधियों की जांच कराएं। साथ ही कमीशन द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता देने के तरीकों; संगठन बनाने की शर्तों के संबंध में ऐसा निर्देश दिया जाए कि गांव का हर गरीब शिल्पकार इस से लाभ उठा सकें। कमीशन की राष्ट्रीय कार्यकारिणी, प्रादेशिक कार्यकारिणी एवं अन्य कार्यकारिणी में प्राय: उच्च वर्ग के पूंजीपति लोगों का संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। मुझे भलीभांति जानकारी है कि इस संस्था की कार्यकारिणी में 80 प्रतिशत से लेकर 95 प्रतिशत तक ऐसे लोग हैं जो शिल्पकला की कोई जानकारी नहीं रखते। इतना नहीं बल्कि ग्रामीण शिल्पकार के पास बैठना भी अपना अपमान समझते हैं।

अन्त में मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी से यह भी कहूंगा कि कमीशन के कार्य को देखने वाले अधिकारियों पर भी दृष्टि डालनी आवश्यक है। आज कमीशन के बारे में उद्योग अधिकारियों एवं अन्य कर्मचारियों की धारणा इन कारणों से और भी विचित्र सी है उस में संभवत: यह भावना बन गई है कि इस संस्था का कार्य केवल मुफ्त में रूपया बांटना है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार आदि में कमीशन की कार्यवाही की खुली जांच की जाए। मेरे पास वाराणसी, लखनऊ, पटना, भोपाल आदि कुछ शहरों में हो रहे कदाचार का बहुत बड़ा प्रमाण है। जब सरकार चाहे मैं इसे प्रस्तुत कर सकता हूं। अंत में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि इस कारण

ग्रामीण शिल्पियों में, खासतौर से सैदपुर, वाराणसी, जहां से मैं चुना गया हूं, वहां बहुत बड़ा असंतोष है।

(v) SUPPLY OF INFERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS FOR THE USE OF ARMY, BORDER SECURITY FORCE ETC.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): The Government of India is presently buying blankets for the use of Army, Border Security Force, Home Guard, Police etc., from various manufacturers based in Panipat, the blankets for our security forces should be purchased in a way which would ensure that the quality of the blankets is as per specification and that the government is not duped with regard to the quality and the price of these blankets.

It is said that on the average about 1.5 million blankets are purchased every year by the government from the above stated manufacturers for the last two to three years. Government have laid down new specifications stating that the wool used in these blankets should be of 40 S micron. Previously when the quality of wool was not specified these blankets used to be supplied by the suppliers at the rate of Rs. 70 per piece. With the change in specification of wool the prices of these blankets have now touched between Rs. 100 and Rs. 115 per blanket. Thus the government is paying about Rs. 48 per blanket more in the purchase of these blankets which in terms of money amounts to a sum of Rs. 5 to 6 crores per annum.

It has come to light that the blankets which are produced and supplied today are from the old type of wool which is of much coarser micron which means that the blankets of inferior quality are supplied while the samples that are shown are made from 40 S micron wool. There is a great difference between the samples that are shown, tested and found to be in order than the actual blankets supplied. In this way the central exchequer is being duped to the tune of several crores of rupees per annum.

It is highly essential to institute an inquiry at the hands of some competent agency which should investigate and see the samples of wool yard and blankets from the suppliers/manufacturers/factories. Samples should also be drawn from actual supplies, if any, lying at the depot or in the forward area canteens. This should be sent for checking in independent laboratories like that of wool Research Association of Bombay, Samir, Bombay and General Superintendent's Co., of Bombay. Samples should also be sent to the Textile Commissioner's office for investigation. It appears that in order to keep genuine and large scale manufacturers out of bounds these manufacturers who have become vested interests quote such low prices that genuine manufacturers cannot get into this business. The inference easily could be drawn is that they afford to quote low prices because inferior and low quality wool is utilised by them which is other than the specification in collusion with inspecting agencies.

In the larger interest of the country some methods should be devised so that no rejected blankets are again retendered for acceptance by the suppliers and all those manufacturers such as Shoddy Wool Industries who supplied blankets by working their factories day and night during the Indo-Pak and Indo-China war should also be asked to come forward to supply the blankets to the government. The Shoddy Wool Industry in the country employs about 50,000 people and is considered to be a small scale industry in which women folk especially from the bakward classes are earning their bread through the sweat of their brow. This aspect should also be taken into consideration by the Government and after taking a comprehensive viewpoint the Government should remove the vested interests who formed cartels and are monopolists. It is high time that the Government should apply their minds keeping in view all the above construtive suggestions.

15.44 hrs.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY (AMENDMENT) BILL —*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion on the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill.

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, मैं खुदाबख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी विधेयक, 1969 की धाराओं 27(3) और 28(4) का संशोधन करने के वास्ते जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है उससे सहमत हूं । लेकिन इसको बहुत पहले आ जाना चाहिये था । इसे बहुत ही अन्य मनस्कता के साथ आज लाया गया है । यह लाईब्रेरी बिहार के पटना नगर में है । वहां अरबी, फारसी आदि की पुस्तकों और मुगलकालीन पैंटिंग्ज का एक अभूतपूर्व खजाना है । इसमें करोड़ो रुपये की लागत की सामग्री है और सालों से इस लाइब्रेरी में होने के कारण उचित रख-रखाव के अभाव में यह पांडुलिपियां नष्ट हो रही हैं और इनमें फंगस लग रही है ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने 1970 में ऑटोनामस बोर्ड बना कर बिहार के राज्यपाल की अध्यक्षता में इसके देख रेख और रखरखाव की व्यवस्था की । तब से इसकी व्यवस्था भारत सरकार के द्वारा की जा रही है । लेकिन इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान की जो उचित देखरेख और व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये वह अभी तक नहीं हो पा रही है । बिहार सरकार इस दिशा में बहुत ही अनमयस्क है । शुरू से आज तक का काम देखा जाय तो हर साल 2,000 से ले कर 3,000 रु० बिहार सरकार भी खर्च करती रही है अनुदान के रूप में । जब जनता सरकार बनी तो जनसंघ के वित्त मंत्री ने 50,000 रु० का बड़ा अनुदान दिया और उसके रखरखाव तथा पुस्तकालय के विस्तार के लिये और भी सुझाव दिये । लेकिन यह सरकार ही अधिक दिन तक नहीं चल सकी, नहीं तो और व्यवस्था होती ।

इस पुस्तकालय में 13,000 पांडुलिपियां हैं । अनमोल अरबी और फारसी किताबों का बहुत बड़ा खजाना है विश्व का, जिसका मूल्य करोड़ो रु० में भी नहीं आंका जा सकता है । लेकिन इस पुस्तकालय की अभी तक उपेक्षा ही हो रही है । 1, 2 लाख रु० ही भारत सरकार देती है जिससे समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है । इस पुस्तकालय को जब राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्था के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान की है तो राष्ट्रीय गौरव के लिये इसका स्तर ऊंचा करना चाहिये । उसकी उचित व्यवस्था, प्रसार और भवन निर्माण तथा अधिकारियों की नियुक्तियों और अनुसंधान कार्य के लिये उचित प्रावधान करने की जरूरत है ।

इस पुस्तकालय में जो संग्रह है उसके अतिरिक्त भी खजुआ संग्रह, सर फखरुद्दीन कलक्शन, डा० शमीम कलक्शन, इस्लामपुर कलक्शन, हुसैनाबाद कलक्शन और महल कनक्शन के अतिरिक्त अलीगढ़, रामपुर और फुरवारी शरीफ जैसे बड़े पुस्तकालयों से भी पांडुलिपियां संग्रह की गयीं । अभी भी बहुत सी ऐसी पांडुलिपियां हैं जिसके खरीदने की व्यवस्था अगर पुस्तकालय कर ले तो देश विदेश के स्कालर्स के लिये एक अच्छा लाइब्रेरी के रूप में इसको वर्धित किया जा सकता है ।

अभी भी अरबी, फारसी और गल्फ कंट्रीज के साहित्य और विद्वानों के लिये यहां अनुसंधान करने की बहुत गुंजाइश

है क्योंकि जो भी पांडुलिपियां हैं वह देखने लायक हैं और उनमें सोने से जो पेंटिंग की गई वह देखते ही बनती है और उनका मूल्य भी काफी है । लेकिन सैकड़ों वर्ष पुराने कागज की वैज्ञानिक ढंग से रखरखाव और फ्यूमिगेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है जिसकी वजह से यह किताबें सड़ सकती हैं । चूंकि अभी तक जो कैटलाग बनाने का काम किया गया है, वह केवल आधी पुस्तकों का ही हो पाया है और आधी का अभी तक नहीं हुआ है । वहां के विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि 2045 ईस्वी तक सारी पुस्तकों का संभवतः वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कैटेलाग बनाया जा सकेगा ।

इसी प्रकार से जिल्द बंधाई का काम भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है । अगर उन पुस्तकों की जिल्द बंधाई ठीक ढंग से नहीं की गई तो भी किताबों का रख-रखाव ठीक नहीं हो सकता ।

18वीं शताब्दी की मज मउन नफायस बायोग्राफीकल डिक्शनरी की भी आवश्यकता है, उसके लिये भी सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि उस समय के कवियों की जो मूल पांडुलिपियां हैं, उनको माइक्रो-फिल्मिंग, फोटोग्राफिंग और रियो-ग्राफी के द्वारा पुस्तकालय में संवारा जा सके ।

जहां इस लाइब्रेरी का प्रचार-प्रसार विश्व में अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है, भारत में भी बहुत से प्रान्तों में इसकी जानकारी नहीं है । इसलिये भारतीय दूतावासों के द्वारा एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका जो यहां से निकल रही है, उस मैगजीन के प्रकाशन के द्वारा सभी दूतावासों के जरिये अरबी, पर्शियन के देशों में इसका प्रचार-प्रसार करना चाहिये और वहां के विद्वानों को अनुसंधान के लिये बुलाना चाहिये । इसके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा भी भारत सरकार को हासिल हो सकती और लाभ हो सकता है ।

इसलिये यह भी जरूरी है कि विदेशों से आये हुए विद्वानों के लिये आवास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । पुस्तकालय में अभी तक आडिटोरियम, कमेटी-रूम, आर्ट-गैलरी और डिस्प्ले रूम की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है । वहां एक मल्टीपर्पज हाल की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । इस सरकार को विचार कर के इसके लिये एक फंड की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है

वहां पर एक बड़े सहायक टेक्नीशियन, जो संरक्षण के विशेषज्ञ हों, उसकी भी बहाली करनी चाहिये ताकि किताबों के रख-रखाव में सुविधा हो सके ।

जब इस पुस्तकालय को राष्ट्रीय स्तर का महत्व दिया गया है तो वहां पाली, संस्कृत, बंगला और तमिल व अन्य बहुत-सी भारतीय भाषाओं की पांडुलिपियां भी होनी चाहियें और उनके लिये भी समानान्तर व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिये ताकि अन्य धर्मों के लोग भी उसका लाभ उठा सकें । वहां सूफीज्म, सियाइज्म, इस्लाम-धर्म तथा अन्य धर्मों की पांडुलिपियां भी होनी चाहियें ताकि लोगों को अनुसंधान करने में सहायता हो और सभी पक्षों के लोग लाभ उठा सकें ।

श्री खुदा बख्श जी ने जिस महत्वकांक्षा से करोड़ों रुपये की पुस्तकें वहां जमा की थीं, उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिससे उनका नाम विश्व-विश्रुत हो जाये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, खुदा बख्श ओरियन्टल

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

पब्लिक लायब्रेरी अधिनियम, 1969 में जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, मैं उसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं और दो, तीन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से कही जा चुकी है कि इस पुस्तकालय का महत्व कितना बड़ा है और ठीक ही कहा गया है कि इस पुस्तकालय में दुर्लभ पांडुलिपियां और मनिस्क्रिप्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो और कहीं नहीं मिल सकते हैं और यह दुनिया में सबसे बड़ी लाइब्रेरी भी है, यह बात कही जा चुकी है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अभी वहां पांडुलिपियां हैं, उनकी रक्षा हो सके, ऐसा उपाय सरकार को करना चाहिये । कभी कभी अखबारों में खबर निकलती है कि वहां पर पांडुलिपियों की चोरी हो रही है । यह आवश्यक है कि लायब्रेरी को वैज्ञानिक उपकरण उपलब्ध कराए जायें, ताकि उनका ठीक रख-रखाव किया जा सके । अफसोस की बात है कि वह इतनी बड़ी लाइब्रेरी है, मगर अभी तक वहां पर पांडुलिपियां और पुस्तकों को रखने के लिए कोई एयर-कंडीशन्ड कमरा नहीं है । अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था न की गई, तो क्या उन दुर्लभ पांडुलिपियों को बचाया जा सकेगा ? इसलिए सरकार को लाइब्रेरी के रख-रखाव की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि उन मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स को हजारों सालों तक रखा जा सके ।

पांडुलिपियों की चोरी का पता कैसे लगे ? खुदाबख्श साहब ने जब 1892 में यह लाइब्रेरी बनाई--वह वहीं मुराद्पुर मुहल्ले के रहने वाले थे--, तब उन्होंने सब मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स की सूची बनाई थी जब तक आरिजिनल सूची से मिलान नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक यह पता नहीं चल सकता कि कितनी पांडुलिपियां और पुस्तकें बची हैं और कितनी गायब हो गई हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार स्टाक-टेकिंग की व्यवस्था करे और पुराने कैटलाग से मिलान कर के देखे कि कौन कौन सी पांडुलिपि हैं और कौन कौन सी नहीं हैं । जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वहां पर बंगला, संस्कृत, हिन्दी आदि संविधान की आठवीं सूची में दर्ज पंद्रह भाषाओं की बहुत सी दुर्लभ पांडुलिपियां भी हो सकती हैं ।

इस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक कमेटी बनाए, जो इस बात की जांच करे कि इस समय वहां पर क्या क्या चीजें हैं ? और पुस्तकालय की हिफाजत के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिएं । सरकार उस कमेटी के सुझावों पर अमल करे ।

इन दिनों वहां पर आपसी झगड़ा चल रहा है । पटना मेरा क्षेत्र है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को दावत देना चाहता हूं कि वह वहां आएं और मेरे साथ चल कर देखें कि वहां पर क्या विवाद है । वहां पर लोग आपस में झगड़ते हैं, जिसका असर स्वाभाविक रूप से पुस्तकालय की व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है । उन झगड़ों को मिटाना चाहिए । गवर्नर साहब, जो उसके अध्यक्ष हैं, अभी उन झगड़ों को नहीं मिटा सके हैं । उन्हें सब बातें मालूम हैं । मंत्री महोदय उन से पूछ सकते हैं ।

यह ठीक कहा गया है कि लाइब्रेरी का मकान डिलिपिडेटिड कंडीशन में है । वह बिल्कुल पुराना, बाबा आदम के जमाने का मकान है । रेल मंत्री जी ने उसको देखा होगा । कितने ही मकानात बन रहे हैं, तो [क्या उस लाइब्रेरी के

लिए कोई मकान नहीं बनवाया जा सकता, जहां पुस्तकालय को रखा जाए, छात्र शोध-कार्य कर सकें और देश-विदेश के विद्वान लिख-पढ़ सकें और उन्हें सब सुविधाएं दी जा सकें ?

जहां तक लाइब्रेरी के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, अगर वे लोग संतुष्ट नहीं होंगे; तो जाहिर है कि वे सहयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे पुस्तकालय को ठीक तरह से रखने में । वहां पर बहुत से कर्मचारियों को कानून के खिलाफ नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है । किसी से कुछ पूछा नहीं गया । जिसके मन में सनक आई, उसने किसी को निकाल दिया । इस बात की भी जांच करवानी चाहिए कि कितने कर्मचारी निकाले गए हैं, वे सही निकाले गए हैं या गलत निकाले गए हैं, अगर वे गलत तौर पर निकाले गए हैं, तो उन्हें फिर से नौकरी में रखा जाए । ऐसा करने से ही इस पुस्तकालय के महत्व और दुनिया में उसके नाम तथा प्रसिद्धि को कायम रखा जा सकेगा । सचमुच यह हमारे देश के लिए गौरव की बात है कि वहां पर रखी गई सामग्री से हमारी पुरानी सभ्यता, संस्कृति, साहित्य और कला का परिचय मिलता है ।

16.00 hrs.

तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस का रखरखाव हो, इस की सुरक्षा हो, इस को हम बचा कर हजारों साल तक रख सकें इस तरह का काम सरकार को करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस काम को करेंगे। मैं उनका जबाव सुनने के लिए रहूंगा नहीं, मुझे माफ करेंगे क्योंकि मुझे गाड़ी पकड़नी है।

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। मैं इस लिए भी समर्थन करता हूं कि मुझे भी पुस्तकों से बहुत प्रेम है। मैं वास्तव में इस कदम को एक श्रेष्ठतर कदम मानता हूं। यह कदम केवल आज की सन्तति के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि आने वाली जो पीढ़ी है उसके लिए भी पुस्तकों के रूप में ज्ञान को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए उठाया गया एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा आज वह समय नहीं है कि जब मुगल दरबारों में किताब खाना केवल कुछ चुने हुए लोगों को पढ़ने के लिए या उनके ज्ञान के लिए हुआ करता था या अंग्रेजों के टाइम में केवल थोड़े से लोगों के लिए था। लाइब्रेरी का जो सिस्टम या माध्यम है वह केवल किताबें उधार देने तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि लाइब्रेरी या पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी हमारा एक सोशल इंस्टीट्यूशन है। इस सोशल इंस्टीट्यूशन को डेवलप करना इस देश में ज्ञान की वृद्धि और उस के प्रसार के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है अगर प्रजातंत्र की जड़ों को हमें मजबूत करना है क्योंकि जब तक आप इन्फार्मल एजूकेशन को वाचनालय के द्वारा इन्फार्मेशन सेंटर के द्वारा और पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के द्वारा और सशक्त रूप से गावों में रहने वाले ग्रामीणों तक नहीं फैलाते, वहां तक इसका प्रसार नहीं करते, तब तक आप अपना आर्थिक, सामाजिक या राजनैतिक जो भी लक्ष्य है उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए यह जो लेजिस्लेशन वह लाए हैं इसके माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज एक सशक्त माध्यम सोशल ट्रांसफार्मेशन का, सामाजिक परिवर्तन का और युग परिवर्तन का अगर कोई हो सकता है तो वह पब्लिक

श्री रामसिंह यादव]

लाइब्रेरी सिस्टम हो सकता है और उसके लिए मैं उन स्टेट्स को धन्यवाद देता हूं मद्रास में सन् 46 में सर्वप्रथम पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी ऐक्ट इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया। इसके बाद आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी उस ऐक्ट को लागू किया गया। फिर महाराष्ट्र में लागू किया गया, मैसूर में लागू किया गया। लेकिन एक यूनिफार्म पैटर्न पर पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी ऐक्ट इस देश में नहीं बना। इसलिए मंत्री जी ने जो लेजिस्लेशन प्रस्तुत किया है इसकी तो हम सराहना करते हैं, सारा सदन सराहना करता है क्योंकि आप आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए ज्ञान को एक सुरक्षित भण्डार के रूप में रख रहे हैं, इससे बड़ी सेवा देश की दूसरी नहीं हो सकती है।

लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम यह चाहेंगे कि आप इस पार्लियामेंट में एक ऐसा कानून लाएं जो कानून सारी स्टेट्स के ऊपर एन्ज्वायन अपान करे, यह आब्लिगेशन हो हर स्टेट पर कि प्रत्येक स्टेट एक पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी कानून बनाए और उस कानून के अन्तर्गत देहातों में ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर पर, अर्बन एरियाज में म्यूनिसिपल बार्ड के स्तर पर, ब्लाक लेवेल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवेल पर पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी की सुविधा दे जिस में इन्फोर्मेशन सेंटर हो, रीडिंग रूम हो जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी सशक्त रूप से ज्ञान का अर्जन कर सके।

आज हम याद करते हैं तक्षशिला और नालन्दा को जिन की लाइब्रेरी केवल इस देश के विद्वानों के लिए ही नहीं थी बल्कि विदेशों के विद्वान भी जिस में विद्या अध्ययन करने के लिए आते थे। सारे विश्व का ज्ञान, यहां विश्वकोष मिलता था, बहुत बड़ी शिक्षा लोगों को मिलती थी जिस की वजह से चाहे वह चीन के लोग हों या दूसरे देशों के लोग हों यहां पर आकर ज्ञान प्राप्त करते थे। हम यह चाहते हैं कि लाइब्रेरी एजूकेशन जो हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का एक अभिन्न अंग है उस का विस्तार और प्रसार से आगे निरन्तर रूप से कानून के माध्यम से हम करें। इसलिए मैं सरकार से पुरजोर निवेदन करता हूं कि वास्तव में इसके लिए एक अधिनियम लेकर वह पार्लियामेंट में आएं, एक पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी ऐक्ट इंट्रोड्यूस करे और उस पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी ऐक्ट में यह प्रावधान करे कि आपकी पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी सर्विस सभी लोगों को मौहैया हो, ग्रामीण जनों को, साधारण आदमियों को सभी को मोहैया हो। उस में आप इस तरह के प्रावधान करें जिस से कि यह सेवा निरन्तर आगे बढ़ती रहे। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री के पास यह पोर्टफोलियो है। मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनका यह दायित्व है कि वे इस बात को देखें कि आज देश में कालेज खुल रहे हैं, इन्टर कालेज, डिग्री कालेज और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कालेज खुल रहे हैं, प्राइवेट इंस्टीट्यूशन खोले जा रहे हैं लेकिन कहीं पर भी यह प्रावधान नहीं है कि वहां पर मिनिमम कलेक्शन आफ बुक्स क्या होना चाहिए आप जब तक किसी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन के लिए आब्लीगेटरी नहीं करेंगे प्रत्येक कालेज में इतनी किताबें कम से कम होनी चाहिए, उनका यह स्टैन्डर्ड होना चाहिए, इतनी लैंग्वेजेज में होना चाहिए तब तक कालेज यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन का स्टैण्डर्ड एक यूनिफार्म लेविल तक नहीं आ सकता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप एजूकेशन कोड में, यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट्स में और दूसरी स्टेट्स के जो एजूकेशन ऐक्ट्स हैं उन में

एक स्टैण्डर्ड आफ नार्म्स प्रेस्क्राइब कीजिए। जब इस प्रकार से आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के क्षेत्र में कानून बनायेंगे तभी वास्तविक रूप में इस देश की सेवा हो सकेगी। और तभी आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी मंत्री जी को तथा जो लोग भी इस व्यवस्था स तालुक रखते हैं उनको याद रख सकेगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, खुदा बख्श ओरिएंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी (संशोधन) विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं जसा कि यहां पर बताया गया है, यह एक बहुत पुरानी लाइब्रेरी है। इस में अरबी, फारसी, संस्कृत, सभी भाषाओं की पाण्डुलिपियां एकत्र की गई हैं। यदि इनको अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित रखा जाए तो आगे आने वाले बहुत वर्षों तक उस देश के लोगों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई में इमदाद हो सकेगी। इनको सुरक्षित रखने के लिए मकान, पुस्तकों के रख-रखाव, कर्मचारियों आदि सभी की ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि लाइब्रेरी एक ऐसी संस्था है जिसका लाभ सारे देश में पहुंचना चाहिए। श्री राम सिंह जी ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है कि पंचायत समिति के लेविल, जिला के लेविल और प्रदेश के लेविल पर लाइब्रेरीज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस से कि अधिक से अधिक लोग इसका लाभ उठा सकें।

आज इस देश में एडल्ट एजूकेशन तथा अन्य कई प्रकार की एजूकेशन्स पर सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद धीरे धीरे सब भूल जाते हैं क्योंकि गांवों में उस ज्ञान को बनाए रखने तथा उसको और आगे बढ़ाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रहती। इसको तभी रोका जा सकता है जब कि ग्राम पंचायत लेविल से लेकर ऊपर तक लाइब्रेरीज की उचित प्रकार से व्यवस्था की जाए। सरकार को इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं हमारे यहां सैकड़ों वर्षों तक राजा-महाराजाओं का राज रहा, फिर मुगल साम्राज्य रहा और उसके बाद अंग्रेजों का राज रहा। मैं समझता हूं इन सभी राज के दर्म्यान इस देश के राजा-महाराजाओं के पास प्राचीन पुस्तकों का बहुत बड़ा संग्रह रहा है जिनको संग्रहीत कर के सरकार इस देश के लोगों को बहुत लाभ पहुंचा सकती है। आज उस प्रकार की पुरानी पाण्डुलिपियां चुराकर विदेशों में ले जाई जा रही हैं और वहां पर वह बिक रही हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार या प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की जो भी पाण्डुलिपियां राजा-महाराजाओं, नवाबों या किसी के पास हों उनको एकत्र करके एक संग्रहालय बनाया जाए जहां पर वे विद्वानों, स्कालर्स तथा विद्यार्थियों को उपलब्ध हो सके और इस प्रकार से यह देश उनसे अधिक से अधिक लाभान्वित हो सके। मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि हमारे राजस्थान के टोंक में इसी प्रकार का उर्दू अरबी और फारसी का बहुत बड़ा संग्रहालय है, जिस को बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने सराहा है, लेकिन उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नही है, कोई देखभाल नहीं है। उसको सुरक्षित रखने के लिए सरकार को उसे अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। आज हमारी वह पुरानी धरोहर बिखराव की स्थिति

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

में है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उर्दू अकादमी उस को अपने हाथ में ले या भारत सरकार अपने लाइब्रेरी विभाग के तहत उस को अपने हाथ में ले टोंक का यह ग्रन्थालय बहुत पुराना ग्रन्थालय है जिस को "शाही महल" के नाम से पुकारा जाता है। इसको हमारे प्रेजिडेण्डट साहब ने भी देखा है, वाइस-प्रेजीडेण्ट साहब ने भी देखा है, विदेशों से लोग आकर इसको देखते हैं और सब ने इस की सराहना की है।

इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस संग्रहालय को अपने हाथ में ले और वहां पर एक अच्छी लाइब्रेरी स्थापित करे जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के पढ़े-लिखे लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिल सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North East): Sir, the Bill is actually brought here on a very technical issue, a point raised by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. This has given an opportunity for all of us to focus on the importance of this great Oriental Library. There is a book which was published in 1920 by a scholar from abroad, by name, Shri Kanar and he had the following to say about this library. I will read it for the benefit of the House.

"Mr. Baksh's passion for his books was intense indeed. The British Museum made him a magnificent offer for his collection. But he declined it. 'No' he said, "the collection is for Patna public, and the gift shall be laid at the feet of the Patna public." So the scholar writes:

"As I knew Khuda Baksh, he was indeed heroic. Here is a person who has for the sake of austerity in India foregone a big fortune which would have been given to him by the British Museum and decided to set up a library."

I am very happy indeed though late it was, but nevertheless it was done. In 1969, it was declared an Institute of national importance by an Act of Parliament. But the functioning of the Library is not being carefully monitored. In fact, the last report we have of the activities of this Library in 1979. We do not even have an uptodate report on the activities and what we find from that report also is that the Library's main function seems to be just to lend some books and nothing else. In fact, in that report, the only activity that they mentioned is that they have got 226 Members on its lending list. That is all. What kind of activities, other activities they did, is not mentioned there.

One of the problems perhaps is that this Library's ex-officio Chairman is the Governor. Governor has numerous functions and a scholarly place like a library must have somebody who can devote his full time to it and, therefore, I would say that this Act should, in fact, be amended further to see that some scholar is appointed. He could be a Member of Parliament. In fact, there are many scholars. Shri Kamalapati is a scholar. Prof. Tiwari is from that area. He too could look after it and there are many others. I think, it is improper for a Governor to be Chairman of a scholarly place. In fact, it should be somebody who would have a direct contact with it on a life basis....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): He should be a well qualified curator.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, he should be a well qualified curator. This is one thing I would like to suggest.

The second is, Patna is such a historical city; in our history, the Chandravamsa dynasty comes from Pataliputra which is Patna. For all the great figures, whether Ashoka or Chandragupta or Maurya, and so on, right down the line, Patna was the centre. That such a place should have an oriental library is fit and proper. But it should get the focus where there

should be a large number of Seminars, there should be matters of great national interest in history being debated.

I will give you an illustration. Today what is our history? I really do not know whether the history that is being taught in our schools is really the history of India. There is very great doubt in my mind. I happen to be a scholar of Chinese studies also; I speak that language. I was surprised when I read Fa-Hien's account of Pataliputra; he describes it as a city in ruins. Pataliputra is supposed to have come in 4th Century A. D. when, according to our histroy books, Vikramaditya Gupta was in the chair and it is supposed to be the peak of the Hindu period. Here is a clear contradiction. There is no explanation. We do not know whether the Gupta Empire was in the 4th Century or it was earlier because much of our history was written by the Britishers and it was based on a partial understanding of the records. In fact, the Britishers were keen to see that our history did not go beyond the Bible, much more than the Bible; there was always an upper limit. We do not know whether the Mahabharata was in 600 B.C. or 3,000 B.C. In fact, there are astronomical records which are important. The whole Aryan-Dravidian thesis is based on the British uderstanding of our history, that there is a city civilization called the Indus Vally; the Vedic race which was supported to be Aryan was described as a pastotal society; therefore, they assume that there were two races, the Vedic race which was pastoral and then there was the city civilization; therefore, there must have been two races, the Aryan and the Dravidian. However, if you have to accept another version of our history which is that the Vedas are 7,000 B.C. and earlier, then everything forms into a sequence and there is no such thing as Aryan and Dravidian. In fact, the racial theory would then evaporate. Therefore, we need an oriental library set in the proper context which looks at our history afresh—all the items. The whole chronology of our history taught in our schools today is wrong in my opinion. It is wrong to say that Sankaracharya was in 400 A.D.; in fact he was in 600 B.C. It is wrong to say that the Buddha was 600 B.C. when in fact he was 1400 B.C. that is what the Tibetans show. I is wrong to say that the Mahabharata was 700 B.C. when in fact it was 3,000 B.C. These are my interpretations of history. I am sure that, if there was a place where we could debate this in a sensible way, in a dispassionate way, we could arrive at the truth.

Unfortunately, today, the history is in the clutches of two kinds of people: those who were trained by the Britishers and who got their Ph.Ds. from them; they do not want their Ph.Ds. to because useless and, therefore, they continue with their myth; another group is the Marxist group who want to interpret everything as 'class struggle', if any part of our history showed that there was no class struggle, they reject it....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is objective. We do not want to distort.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They call it an objective interpretation of history. They do not want to distort as long as everything fits into class struggle.

(Interruptions)

So, this is the key thing. The Khuda Bakhsh Library could become a focal point of that. The man who made this great sacrifice giving up all fortune had this to say, "I shall lay my books at the feet of the pepole of Patna". That must be the ideal library at the Centre. I am sorry he has come forward with scch a small legislation. He should have come forward with a bigger legislation for more money, for a more comprehensive Board of Directors, for staff like Curator as Prof. Ranga has correctly suggested and for many other things, so that we could say that the sacrifice of Khuda Bakhsh did not go in vain.

Thank you.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views briefly on the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill.

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Library is a world-renowned treasure-house of ancient knowledge and wisdom of our great country. The parent Act was passed some time in 1969 and this Library was taken over by the Government. After 12 years, this amending Bill has been introduced in this House. This amending Bill seeks to ensure that the rules and regulations framed under the parent Act are to be placed on the Table of the Parliament. It is really shocking that it should have taken 12 years for Government to bring such a minor amendment. This compels one to suspect whether adequate steps to maintain and to protect the valuable manuscripts in this Library have at all been taken by the Government during this period of 12 years. I doubt very much whether adequate resources were allotted for this purpose.

As Plan expenditure for 1980-81, Rs. 25 lakhs were allotted for the National Library in Calcutta and similarly for Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Rs. 20 lakhs were allotted as Plan expenditure for 1980-81. I don't say that these sums are extravagant allotment. They may not even be sufficient to meet the needs of these Libraries. In fact, more funds may be necesary. But for Kudha Bakhsh Library the allocation for this purpose is less than Rs. 5 lakhs. It is time that the hon. Minister give some serious thought to this problem of libraries of national importance suffering for want of funds, particularly a library like Khuda Bakhsh Library having very rich manuscripts.

Here, I would like to take this opportunity to point that a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was allotted to Thanjavur Maharaja Saraboji Saraswati Library as plan expenditure for 1980-81. The T.M.S.S. Library and Khuda Bakhsh Library have invaluable manuscripts which reveal the ancient culture and civilisation of our country and they should be allotted more funds if we want to preserve these manuscripts for posterity. If these are allowed to be decaved, naturally our history will be decimated for ever. The world renowned scholar and researcher in Libraries, Dr. Burnell has said that TMSS Library is perhaps the best and most important library in the world. There are 40,000 palm-leaf manuscripts in Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil, and Telugu in this Library. More than 23,000 manuscripts are available in European languages. For the past 30 years the Government of India have been repeatedly saying that this Library would be declared as an institution of national importance. This assurance is being repeated year after year and yet this Library has not become an institution of national importance. In 1977 the Government of India constituted a Committee to go into the entire gamut of this Institution and this Committee has given several valuable recommendations. Barring the recommendation regarding the grant to be sanction, which has been accepted and implemented, all the other recommendations have not yet been implemented. I have to painfully point out that adequate steps have not been taken by Government for the maintenance and protection of manuscripts in TMSS Library. These manuscripts contain ancient systems of medicine in our country. We cannot allow them to decay. Similarly, the Khuda Bakhsh Library has invaluable manuscripts in Urdu, Arbic and Persian, which we cannot afford to lose on account of our lethargy in taking steps for their protection. We should leave them as the richest legacy for posterity so that future generations of our countrymen know what they have inherited from this great and ancient land.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I am sure that this amending will be only the means for achieving these laudable objectives. I extend my support to this Bill on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and conclude my speech.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is the firm conviction of the Government that the ancient Indian culture and civilisation will be transmitted for the benefits, for the posterity, of this country. With that intention, in 1969, the Government of India, has declared Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library as a national institution itself. But, the present amending Bill is in relation to regulations. It is true that in 1957 there was an observation that whatever rules and regulations were framed they must be laid on the table of the House.

However, this particular library had come into force in 1969 and subsequently it was felt that the rules and regulations need not be laid on the table of the House. However, the Seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation maintained that not merely the rules but also the regulations which were being framed by the Central Government must be laid on the table of the House. This recommendation has been accepted by Government. To give effect to this, the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill was introduced in 1979. Later on, it was not taken up. Ultimately it has been brought before the Rajya Sabha in the month of November, 1980.

However, Sir, I convey my thanks to all the hon. Members who have given their unanimous support to this amendment. Some of the observations made by the hon. Members are quite valid and they need the attention of the Government. Government is paying its attention in order to meet those observations. For example, some Members have mentioned about the inadequate allocation of funds because of which the perservation and maintenanc of the valuable of the Library cannot be properly made. Sir, in the Sixth Plan Rs. 34 lakhs had been allocated for this Library. However, the Board has felt that this allocation is inadequate. Therefore, at the mo ment there is a proposal to have Rs. 74.6 lakhs provided for this Library in consultation with the Planning Commission. This is meant for the extension of the building. A second storey is going to be constructed. Apart from that it will be utilised for the acquisition of photography equipment and for preservation of rare Arabic and Persian collections. As has rightly been said by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy the person who took the pains to collect these in those days categorically refused to give them for any value to the British museum and said that he would keep these at the feet of the people of Patna. It is a heroic expression and the nation should be proud of it and, as such, Government will take all the appropriate steps to maintain the validity expressed by Khuda Bakhsh Sahib himhelf.

Sir, here in this Library we possess 75,000 printed books; 15,000 manuscripts and 2,000 paintings. Shrimati Krishna Sahi has made an elaborate reference to the contents of this Library. She said that there was a handwritten Koran of Humayun-Babar dating back to 1544. It is still there, Sir, such a rich heritage of our country will be maintained and for that reason the Government is taking all the necessary steps in order to see how best we can create an atmosphere for the scholars to come here and take the maximum advantage of the contents of the valuables available in order to create a new order in the society.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Sir, one hon. Member mentioned that there should be scientific preservation. What is being preserved today is on the basis of advancement of Science itself and advantage will be taken of any future research in respect of preservation. Sir, some hon. Members in spite of giving absolute support have expressed that the Reports were not laid on the Table of the House. Annual Reports had been laid on the Table of the House from 1976-77 and the latest one was in 1979. So far as the change in the Governing Body is concerned it is not possible for the Government to accept this suggestion. Governor is ex-officio Chairman and there are other scholars in this Governing Body. One of the Members is Mr. K. C. Kidwai; he is a great scholar, as you know. There is another Professor Mr. Askari. He is from Patna. He is also a great scholar. These scholars know the value of these treasures; they know the worth of these books. We will take full care of these treasures. Government on its part will encourage its usefulness and preserve this treasure from all angles. We will be making all-out efforts in this direction. I do hope that the present consultations which are in progress with the Planning Commission will bear fruit. We are asking for the raising of the allocation from Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 74.6 lakhs. We hope that the Planning Commission will clear it up and we will be able to step up our activities. Staff matters also will be looked into, as well as matters relating to the two-storeyed building. An hon. Member referred to air-conditioned rooms and so on. All these things will be looked into. We will look into the question of renovation and all these things in order to permanently preserve these valuable treasures which have been inherited by us. We will make all our efforts in regard to all these matters.

Some suggestions were made by hon. Members about other famous libraries like the Maharaja's Saraswathi Mahal Library at Thanjavoor. They will also be given sufficient attention by the various State Governmnets and by the Central Government. Because, these famous libraries have also to be preserved equally. That is why the Library policy question has also to be periodically reviewed by the various State Governments. The time has come when Government has to review the National Library Policy because of the various factors mentioned. It will be quite relevant on the part of the Government to review the question of a National Library Policy.

The hon. Member Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas mentioned about Shahi Mahal Library. Such good libraries are there in various States where there are very many valuable books. I think now the time has come for the Government to make this kind of review for evolving a National Library policy.

I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all the hon. Members who have participated in this Debate and given their support to this Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3. There are no amendments. I will put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— **Short title**

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a Government Amendment: Amendment No. 4.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" *substitute* "1981"(4)
(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill*

Enacting Formula.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Enacting Formula. There is a Government amendment—Amendment No. 3.

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-first" *substitute* "Thirty-second" (3)

(Shri Mallikarjun)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): सभापति महोदय, इस विषय में जितना कहा जा चुका है, वह पर्याप्त है और हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आश्वासन दिलाया है मैं उसको मानने को तैयार हूं कि किसी अच्छी बात के लिए उन्होंने हौंसला दिखाया है और वह उसको पूरा करेंगे।

1969 में जब सरकार ने इस विषय को लिया तो 11 बरस के बाद भी यह स्थिति है कि वहां की महत्वपूर्ण पाण्डुलिपियों की यह दशा है तो क्या यह विश्वास करने के लिए आप आश्वस्त करेंगे कि आने वाले भविष्य में हम इसको एक राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार का स्वरूप दे सकेंगे?

अनेक प्रकार की धरोहर हमारे देश के अन्दर है। निश्चित रूप से हम इस बारे में भाग्यशाली हैं कि हमारे भारत वर्ष में संसार का पुरातन से पुरातन साहित्य उपलब्ध है, और पुरातन सांस्कृतिक अभिकृतियां उपलब्ध हैं जिन सब को सुरक्षित रखने का दायित्व सरकार पर आया है।

खुदा बख्श जी जिनके नाम से इस लाइब्रेरी की स्थापना हुई, उन्होंने अपनी जीवन की सारी पूंजी और अपने बाप-दादाओं की सारी पूंजी लगाकर इसकी स्थापना की। उसके पीछे कल्पना यही थी कि इस सारी बात को लम्बे समय तक अक्षुण्ण रखा जाएगा। लेकिन पता नहीं क्या हो गया कि यह सुरक्षित पांडुलिपियां नष्टप्रायः होती जा रही हैं। अनेक पांडुलिपियां मिस-मैनेजमेंट के कारण चुराई जाती होंगी।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया

ब्रिटिश म्यूजियम जो कि दुनिया का बड़ा म्यूजियम है, बड़ा अभिलेखाकार माना जाता है वहां सारी चीजें पहुंच जाती हैं। मेरा कहना है कि संसार की जो धरोहर हमारे पास है, क्या हम उसको सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे?

बहुत सारी मूर्तियां जो सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं, वह विदेशों में चली जाती है। ऐसा कैसे होता है? इसका मतलब यह है कि इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। नालन्दा, तक्षशिला जैसी जगहों पर सारा साहित्य है, और संस्कृति है, उसकी रक्षा हम नहीं कर पायें, उसका मतलब यह होगा कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति वांचनालयों के सम्बन्ध में और शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में हो सकती है, उस पर कहीं न कहीं पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है और इसी लिए एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाकर इस पर विचार करना जरूरी है जिस के जरिए हम अपने देश की इस अमूल्य धरोहर को सुरक्षित रख सकें।

सभापति महोदय: मंत्री जी ने वही कहा है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया: हमारा उस में संदेह नहीं है, हमारी सरकार बराबर कहती रहती है, लेकिन उसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन में, कार्यान्वयन में जो सारी ढील होती है, हम उसके बारे में चिन्तित हैं।

इस बिल में जो आपने आश्वासन दिया है कि हम इस सारी बात को विकसित करेंगे हमारे यहां अनेक भाषाओं में साहित्य उपलब्ध है, ब्रह्मी, प्राची, पाली में साहित्य उपलब्ध है। ऐसा सारा साहित्य जो बिखरा हुआ है, उसको समेटने का काम कौन करेगा?

यह बात ठीक है कि हम नये भारत का निर्माण करने चले हैं, किन्तु इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि हम अपने पुरातन को, वेदों को भुला दें।

यह भारतवर्ष ही संसार का सिर-मौर है, ऐसा पुरातन देश क्या विश्व में कोई और है? संसार की भवभूतियों का प्रथम यही भंडार है, विधि ने किया नर-सृष्टि का पहले यहीं विस्तार है।

ऐसा पुरातन देश, जो कि सारी दुनिया को ज्ञान का प्रकाश देने के लिए सक्षम है, इस पुरातन देश की जो धरोहर हमें स्वतंत्रता के बाद मिली है, उनको भी अगर हम अक्षुण्ण न रख सकें तो यह उनकी भावनाओं के खिलाफ काम होगा, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में हम स्वतंत्रता और सांस्कृतिक धरोहर का विकास कर सकें, इसकी रक्षा कर सकें, इस बारे में एक ठोस नीति बना कर पूरी राष्ट्रीय नीति के बारे में कार्य किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने यह जो काम किया है उसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए हमारी शिक्षा नीति बदलती रहती है। 11 कक्षाओं की व्यवस्था के स्थान पर टेन प्लस टू की पद्धति को लागू कर दिया जाता है और शिक्षा का सारा पैटर्न ही बदल जाता है। आजादी के 34 साल के बाद भी हमारी कोई स्पष्ट शिक्षा नीति नहीं बन पाई है। शिक्षा नीति के माध्यम से हम देश को बहुमुखी विकास की ओर बढ़ा सकते हैं। आज हमारा सारा टेलेंट विदेशों में चला जाता है, क्योंकि हम उसका आदर नहीं कर पाते उसको सम्मानित नहीं कर पाते। यदि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सुरक्षित

रखा जा सके, तो ज्यादा उपयोगी होंगा।

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I have already, in my main reply, mentioned about the maintenance and preservation of these things. There is nothing more to add.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.46 hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Before I indicate the main changes proposed in the Bill, I would like to mention briefly why this amending Bill is being brought. As the House may be aware, as early as in 1968, a Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Justice G. D. Khosla to go into the question of the working of the Cinematograph Act and the whole gamut of censorship. The Committee submitted its report on 31st July, 1969. Copies of the report were placed before both the Houses.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the said Committee, a Bill was introduced in 1973 to amend the Act and it was passed. It received the President's assent on 23rd August, 1974. However, before the said Act was implemented, many representations were made from the film industry about the difficulties that they would have to face under the Act. Therefore, the Government decided to appoint a working group on national film policy. This working group submitted its report in May 1980. It is now in the light of this report and our previous experience that we have brought this amending Bill.

The main object of this amending Bill is to make certain provisions to streamline the machinery for examination of films and for prescribing new classifications for certification of firms. Subject to the limited power of revision to be exercised by the Central Government in the interest of specified overriding considerations, it is proposed to transfer the appellate jurisdiction of the Central Government under the Act to an independent appellate tribunal. It is also proposed to avail of this opportunity to amplify the principles for certification of the films under the Act in the light of the amendment made to Article 19(2) of the Constituton by the 16th Ammendment Act of 1963. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

I will now mention the main changes proposed in the Bill. At present, according to Section 3 of the Act, in addition to a Chairman, the Board of Film Censors (to be called the Board of Film Certification) consists of not more than 9 members. It is proposed to amend the section to provide for an increase in the number of members of the Board from nine to not less than twelve and not more than twenty-five. This is being done so that we may have more regional offices of the Board. Now all films have to come to Bombay or Madras or Calcutta. There is representation from the Southern region which produces the maximum number of films—more than 500 films a year——that they should have facilities for getting certificates in those regions themselves. Now we could not do that with the number remaining at nine. The increase in the number of members will automatically give us the facility to have the regional offices.

Then, at present under Section 4 of the Act, films are classified as 'U" namely, unrestricted public exhibition and 'A', for public exhibition restricted to adults only. It is proposed based on

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the recommendations both of the Khosla Committee and of the working group, to introduce another category which is universally prevalent, in other countries also, namely 'UA' which means, for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance, for children below the age of twelve.

Then, Sir, we are also proposing to introduce a special category for specialised audience like doctors, veterinary experts and so on. There was a film made by Shri Shyam Benegal about Pasupalan. Obviously that film had no common interest exeept for veterinary doctors and scientists. We could not give it either 'U' or 'A'. Hence it is proposed that we may have a special category called 'S', which will be a special category, restricted to specialised audiences.

Then Sir, Section 5(b) of the Act is being amended to include the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India as one of the principles for guidance in regard to certification of films. This is to bring it in conformity, as I said earlier, with the Constitution Amendment made in 1963.

In place of the Central Government, an independent tribunal will have jurisdiction to hear appeals from the decisions of the Board of Film Censors. This is vide Clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill. The Central Government is being conferred revisional jurisdiction even in respect of orders passed in appeals vide clause 9 of the Bill; the revisional jurisdiction is, however, being restricted only to *suo moto* exercise of the revisional powers

Power is being taken to suspend or revoke certificates granted by the Board of Film Censors in cases of exhibition of films in contravention of the provisions of Part II of the Act or the rules made thereunder. Power is also being conferred on the Central Government to review such orders.

All offences punishable under Part II of the Act are being made cognizable. At present an offence under Section 7 of the Act is punishable by imprisonment which will extend to three months or with fine which will extend to Rs. 1,000/- or with both. The limit of punishment by way of imprisonment is proposed to be raised to two years and the limit of punishment by way of fine is proposed to be raised to Rs. 20,000 to make the punishment more stringent. In the case of continuing offence, the limit of a further fine which is at present Rs. 1000 per day is proposed to be raised to Rs. 5000 per day.

Power is being taken to notify delegations of the powers of the Board of Film Censors (to be called the Board of Film Certification) to the Chairman and other members of the Board in regard to certification of films.

It is proposed to repeal the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act of 1974. It is proposed that the producer or the exhibitor of a film in respect of which a certificate is granted under the Act will not be liable for prosecution under any law providing for punishment for obscenity in respect of any matter contained in the film as so certified. The other amendments are of a consequential or a minor nature.

I have no doubt, Sir, that the Hon. Members will contribute to the debate and give their valued opinions on these proposals which are basically of a limited and simple nature.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

There is one Amendment by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, be

referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 Members, namely:—

(1) Shri Satish Agarwal,
(2) Shri Xavier Arakal,
(3) Shri Chitta Basu,
(4) Shri Mool Chand Daga
(5) Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo.
(6) Shri Harikesh Bahadur,
(7) Smt. Geeta Mukherjee,
(8) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan,
(9) Shri Ratansinh Rajda,
(10) Shri Vasant Sathe, and
(11) Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar,

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (17)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, cinema is a very powerful media today in the world. And we in India have by this time built up this industry; and we have in a big way earned world recognition by our achievements in the productions of Satyajit Ray, Ritwick Ghatak, Mrinal Sen, Shyam Benegal and a number of others. Their films have received awards. But cinema, this powerful medium is not being used in this country properly, as it should be. What is cinema? Is it meant only for entertainment? Is it not also for education? Is it not also an instrument of social change.

Experience in our country with cinema is that it is totally in the grip of black money people, big monopoly houses and people with profit motive who are trying to use cinema as a carrier of sex, vulgarity and violence, to titillate the young minds to earn more and more money.

We now have this amendment to the Cinematograph Act. Its history and background have been stated by the hon. Minister.

16.55 *hrs.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The recommendations of G. D. Khosla Committee were considered and an amending Bill was passed in 1973 which had to wait for a long time, because the assent of the President was not achieved. I do not know whether the hon. Minister will agree with me; but the Act as amended, and passed in 1973 was only in the Statute Book; and it was never enforced. Now, as per the recommendations of the Working Group on National Film Policy, some points have been taken up. Let me take them up one by one. One new group called UA is being authorized here for certification; and it is said that films which could not be given either U or A Certificate can now be given UA Certificate for unrestricted public exhibition, subject to parental guidance, for children below twelve years. In a country like ours where 40 crores of people—or more than that—are illiterate, can parents determine or guide their children whether or not to see a film which has been examined by 25 technical and non-technical experts who could not determine whether it can be called U or A? It seems to me that this idea is somewhat ludicrous.

There is another category called 'S' category of films. We have our experience in West Bengal and other places. This provision will be misused, and the special category classification will be taken advantage of. In the cinema houses, no one can distinguish between a professional and a non-professional. It will create some problems. Moreover, the producers will take this opportunity, and using the category, will cater to obscene tastes, vulgarity, sex and violence, to earn more money.

I had referred to this in this very House earlier also. I do not want to refer to the regions where they were produced. Certain films were passed by the Censor Board; but with different titles, they are flooding the

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market, titillating the young minds, vitiating the atmosphere and making a lot of money. I can give you those names. The very names will suggest what is being done: 'Adi Manav', 'Sexy Dreams', 'Her Nights', 'Rati Nirvedam', 'Evils of Rape' etc. These are the films passed by the Censor Board; and sometimes with different titles they are being shown in large areas, vitiating the young minds and thereby making money.

17.00 hrs.

Do you believe that with his 'S' category, will be restricted to the special category for the professionals only? There is a proposal to include the interest of sovereignty and integrity of India as one of the principles for guidance in regard to certification as per amendment of the 16th amendment of our Constitution in 1963.

What is integrity? Integrity in a country like ours is that all the culture, all the languages, all the aspirations of different ethnic groups and racial groups should be fulfilled. There was a demand even by the Congressmen. During the Quit India Movement, in their proposals, they said that in a country like ours, the Constitution should be federal in set up. Even in 1946 the Congress people had decided in their manifesto that it should be federal. But what do we see in our experience?

Only 15 languages are recognised in the Eighth Schedule. What has happened to Nepali? What has happened to Dogra? What has happened to Manipuri? What has happened to Maithili? Lakhs of people speak these languages, but this is not the occasion to refer to that. Let us have a look at the fulfilment of aspirations of different groups, cultural groups in our country, as regards cinema I can quote from a list the total films in our country in different years. In 1975, Hindi 104; Tamil-71; Telugu-88; Malayalam-77; Kannada-39; Gujarati-29; Marathi-10; Punjabi-15; Oriya-3; Assamese-5 and Bengali-35. In this way, if we take 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, I can say that the cultural aspirations of the people of India are not being properly attended to; and in such a situation like this, what is the proposal of our hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting. At the last November meeting of the State Information and Broadcasting Ministers, he had proposed that cinema should be brought in the Union List or at least in the Concurrent List; it should cease to be a state subject. There is a proposal in an amendment that instead of 9 members on the censorship Board it should be 12 and upto 25. But what has happened in the name of certification? It passes in the name of the Chairman. But does he care to see any film? Can the hon. Minister say about it? I know that different people who are not members are authorised to see them and they will report about it; and after that, on the basis of that report, they will pass the films.

In a country like ours, if you pass from Assam covering one State after another, you will find that culture is so different that it is not possible for a man staying in Bombay belonging to a different culture to understand the culture of different people. So, there must be representation from States of different culture. There must be a provision like that and the State Governments should be having representation on the Censorship Board. Otherwise, the cultural aspirations of the people can never be fulfilled. What is the harm in having representatives at least of the State Governments on the Censorship Board? Your party is the ruling party in so many State Governments. We are only two or three; it does not matter. Will the hon. Minister consider this proposal of mine that is there should representatives of the State Governments on the Censorship Board what is now being called Board of Certification?

I will tell you how certificates are given by the Censorship Board. Now

serveral absolutely obscene and absolutely vulgar films which are against our traditions of culture , are not banned. But on the other hand, they are passed. Obsecene film have been passed. I have got a long list of such films.

I am referring to a Question I had asked in this very House. Question No. 28,335.

"Will the Minister of Information and Broadcating be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Censor Board of Calcutta has not yet given censor certificate to one Bengali film, namely,' Baishakhi Megh' directed by Utpal Dutt; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting gave me the reply:

'It has been decided by the Board of Film Censors to grant 'U' certificate with two cuts to the film 'Baishakhi Megh' (Bengali). As soon as the cuts are surrendered and other formalities are complied with by the applicant, the certificated will be issued.'

Sir, obscene films are passed. I have referred to that. Let me show the cuts referred to in the reply to my question. This is a story of a terrorist during the freedom movement. And he is being tried now, after independence, in a different case. The scene I am referring to is being asked to be cut. "Judge: Accused, Mohit Mitra, before I pronounce my judgment, do you have to say anything?

Mohit: Yes, only one thing. Again and again, my party is being dubbed as an agent of China-Russia. But, in born out of a gigantic upsurge, the the near future an epoch that will be inspiration of that upsurge will come either from China or Russia. Today in the world the rule of the merchant is supreme; but the time is coming when the rule of the Sudras (untouchables) will be establshed. (Noise,—Pleaders shouting).

Judge: Order, order. You can't carry on propaganda for China or Russia here.

Mohit: No, no. I am not propgating for China or Russia. The words spoken above are of Swamy Vivekananda."

So, that scene was cut! As it happened in the days of Emergency, the quotations of Pandit Nehru were censored. Quotations from Rabindra Nath Tagore were censored. What is happening? Is it not an undeclared emergency that even in the days of this hon. Minister there are cuts of the speeches of reference to talks of great people like Swamy Vivekananda? These things are going on. I have got some more information about it. I can cite a number of examples, that wherever three is a healthy idea, new idea, scientific idea, such films are being censored. Those parts are advised to be cut. But absolutely irrelevant or obscene films depicting sex and vulgarity are allowed.

The hon. Minister has come with an amendment of a very very vital, very very sensitive and important matter, that is, about certification. In this very House, I more than once referred to one problem of the film industry, regarding the release channel. Films made by people like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen are not getting timely release, because of the chain system, and because of the control of money over the whole range of certification and the whole gamut of the industry. The Government of West Bengal came wth a draft Bill on exhibition of Bengali films and it was passed by the Assembly. The hon. Minister was reported by full of praise for that Bill. It passed through different Departments—Home Mnistry, Law Ministry, Civil Supplies Ministry and all that. But

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ultimately the assent has not been given on the ground that it infringes on the Fundamental Right, Here there is a reference to the Fundamental Right, infringement of Fundamental Rights. So, you cannot show your own culture. What type of fundamental right it is, we do not know. The industrialists with the help of black-money have the fundamental right to exploit the people, to vitiate the whole atmosphere, to spoil the moral standards and young generation. Cinema is a very powerful medium. But it is just like clay. With the clay you can prepare a monkey. With the same clay you can prepare image of the God. My question is: what are you going to do with the cinema; how are you going to use it? We know who will be the members of the certification board. It is based on patronage. You patronise some pepole—retired judges and all that Can you show one single case where a non-conformist, who does not tow the line of the ruling party, was ever given the chairmanship of the Board? My proposal is that the State Government should be given representation on the Board of Certification. Shri K. A. Abbas had challenged the Certification Board in a court of law. The Attorney-General, long ago, assured that the control over cinema would go from the hands of the Government to some independent agency. There is a proposal that there will be an independent appellate tribunal. But there is again that revisionary power with the Government.

If you say anything, which does not suit the interest of the ruling party, the direction is to cut that portion. The Central Government is still holding the reins, so that it can see that everyone tows the line chosen by the Government.

Cinema today is quite a big industry in India. More than 3.5 lakh technicians and other workers are employed in this industry. But it is strange that cinema is not considered as an industry yet.

The other day, I had asked a question from the hon. Minister of Industry. The Working Group on National Film Policy had suggested many things on production, distribution, exhibition, taxation policy etc. One of their observations was that the number of theaters is the lowest in our country in comparison with other countries and that it should be increased. I think, the hon. Minister will agree with me that something must be done to increase the number of cinema houses.

My proposal to the Industries Minister was that he should help the new entrepreneurs to build new cinema houses and theatres with the help of bank finance, as is done in the case of small-scale industries. His answer was "No, it cannot be done. Although we would very much like to do it, we cannot do it, we cannot consider cinema even as a small industry. So,the banks cannot offer the facilities which they are given to small scale industries." I ask: why should the cinema not be considered as an industry? In fact, it should have been done long ago. My specific demand is that cinema should be considered as an industry as soon as possible.

India is a country of different nationalities with diverse cultures. In fact, the Indian unity is based on diversity. Our aim should be to develop cinema, to use it as an instrument of social change, to build up, to bring about integration of India within which there are so many cultures.

We should patronise whatever is good. There are different types of films—commercial films, art films, new wave films and so on. But, according to me, there are only two

types of films—one type is bad films, bad in taste, bad for the society and bad for the country; the other type is good films. Just like a good coin is ousted by the bad coin, so bad films drive away good films. My plea is that something radical, something major, must be brought about to save good films, to save the cinema industry.

With these words, I oppose the the Bill, because the amendment will serve no purpose; it will only help deterioration of the situation.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira): Sir, cinema is a very powerful media of the 20th century. It being an audio-visual media, it is powerful enough to change the course of a person who witness it. Cinema films can permanently impress in a good or bad way the spectors, individually or *en masse*. So, it plays a very prominent part in changing even the society.

Therefore, it was but proper that within a few years of India becoming a Republic, in 1952 the Congress Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of modern India enacted the Cinematograph Act. The makers of this Act knew also too well that the cinema films can have an indelible impression on the minds of boys and girls of tender age. Therefore, censorship is the main feature of that Act. In order to prevent the exhibition of unhealthy films, which will damage the society, the Board of Film Censors was established some years ago. Thereafter, certain functions were allotted to this Board. The Board has the power to sanction or not to sanction a film or to sanction a film after cutting down a certain portion of that film. But the task of this Board of Film Censors is very difficult and thankless because it is very difficult to satisfy all. There are even various pressure groups within the film industry itself. Even the Parliament and State Legislatures who clamoured for stricter or more lenient standards of the films, criticised either. But the task has to be performed after all. The policing by the Board can vary from an art film to a totally commercial film which will be very shabby. Sir, after the increase in the import of western films, particularly American films, and the limitation of those films by our film producers, censorship has became inevitable. To say the least, third rate pornography has already been there and our film producers also try to show the physiology of man or woman called the actor or actress. Some time back, here in Delhi, in Vigyan Bhavan, our prominet Director and producer, V. Shantaram, had correctly observed that today obscenity is being bred in the name of culture of Khajuraho and Konark. This was the observation made by our prominent Director and producer. Moreover, scenes of drinking, molestation and rape of girls, dacoities and all these things have become the order of the day so far as our film industry is concerned. What would be the psychological impact of such films on the minds of cinema-going people, particularly boys and girls who are of tender age? Even we are having songs in the films praising drinking like—

"मुझ को यारो माफ करना मैं नशे में हूं" '

"जिसका बड़ा भाई शराबी,
उसका छोटा भाई पिए तो इस में क्या खराबी'।

All this sort of things are in praise of drinking. What sort of culture are we going to depict through these films? Even we come across in the newspapers the news of some young men committing offences of dacoity or theft in the same methodology as he would have seen in the films. Therefore, the criminals are not born, they are made. Therefore, the members of the Board should aim to be good policemen, conscientious and as liberal only as the society allows them and as intelligent as is permitted, but ultimately they have to be policemen. Sir, for the last 10 or 15 years, there has been a general consensus in the country that the principal Cinematograph Act should be amended and made stricter. As a matter of

[Shri Ajit Singh Dabhi]

fact, just now as my learned friend from the Opposition referred, on the basis of the report of the Khosla Committee headed by an ex-Judge of Punjab High Court, the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act (Act No. 27) was passed in 1974. But unfortunately, that amendment was not included in the principal Act by issuing a required notification. Therefore, for the last 7 years, that particular amendment Act remained on the statute book.

After seven years, the Government has come forward with this Cinematography (Amendment) Bill, 1981. I word "censor" is having a sort of it is better late than never. Under the principal Act, a Board of Film Censors was established. But the word "censor" is having a sort of bad connotation. The words "Board of Film Censors" had become rather unpleasant and not liked by many cinema producers and artists. Because the moment were mention the name "Board of Film Censors", a picture would arise immediately before our eyes of a group of officers having scissors in their hands and ready to cut down mercilessly the film. That is the picture which comes in the mind. Therefore, the Government has rightly changed the name from the "Board of Film Censors" to the "Board of Film Certification". For the purpose of certification, the films have been divided into four categories, namely, 'U', 'A', 'S' and 'UA'. 'U' certificate means that it is for unrestricted public exhibition. When a film bears 'A' certificate it means that it is fit to be seen by only adults; it is meant for adults only. So far as 'S' certificate is concerned, the film is suitable for public exhibition for people of a particular profession or class. But so far as the certificate of 'UA' is concerned, I doubt very much whether it makes any sense. According to new Section 5A read with new proviso to Section 4, 'UA' means it is suitable for unrestricted public exhibition provided that for children below 12 years it will be shown with an endorsement to the effect that parents or guardians have allowed. Generally, parents of all the children below 12 years do not see cinema. Not only that, how many parents would be of that nature—"look here, you don't go to see that particular cinema unless and until we ourselves better go and see and tell you whether it is a good film and fit to be seen." Is it possible? On the contrary, whenever there is a film bearing certificate 'A' boys and girls go in more number secretly and without the permission of their parents, to see that film. I have myself seen that the boys give a bribe of Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 to the door-keeper of the cinema theatre. They will see that film definitely. Therefore, I doubt whether there is any sense in having this particular certificate 'UA' and keeping it on the statute book.

I welcome Clause 11 of the amending Bill by which punishment has been enhanced for the offences under the set. It is also in the fitness of things that the offences under the Act have been made cognizable. These will prove to be effective deterrent to those who intentionally violate the various provisions of the Act.

My learned friend referred to the case filed by Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, an eminent progressive write. So far as I know, under Section 5 (D), an appellate tribunal is formed and the Section no where lays down the period within which an appellate tribunal should give its decision. In that case, the Government through Attorney-General had given an assurance that the Act will be amended so as to provide a time-limit within which an appellate tribunal will have to give its decision. If that is the case, there is no reason for the Government to go back upon that assurance.

With these words, I welcome this amending Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill

at the present juncture. I hope the hon. Minister will say something about not having provided any time-limit within which the appellate tribunal give its decision. I support the Bill.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): On the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, which has been introduced by our hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam I would express my views succintly.

In our country cinma is one of the largest industries and thousands of crores of rupees are at stake in this industry. Through entertainment tax and through excise duty, both the Central and the State Governments get revenue running to hundreds of crores of rupees annually. It is also a fact that this industry has given employment to many lakhs of pepole. I had the privilege of extending my support to the Bill, which was passed by this House last week, seeking to ensure the welfare of lakhs of cine workers. It goes to the credit of our Information and Broadcasting Minister that he piloted this Bill successfully. Now, in order to eliminate the deficiencies and drawbacks widely prevalent in this industry, the hon. Minister has introduced this amending Bill and while whole-heartedly welcoming this Bill I would say a few words.

This Bill seeks to change the name of the Board of Censors as the Board of Film Certification. From the strength of nine members, the Board of Film Certification is being expanded with 12 to 25 members. I have no difference of opinion on these provisions of this Bill.

I would like to point out that the Members of this Board, whom you are going to appoint, should be men fully acquainted and conversant with the problems of film making. In fact, they should be men inbued with the instincts of Fine Arts. The Members of the Censore Board should be in a position to interpret our cultural heritage and the legacy of our ancient civilisation. What I find now is that the Members who have no connection with him making are members of the Board of Censors. It is not difficult for the Government to identify experts in film making from among the producers, technicians and successful exhibitors. We do not lack in eminent and distinguished men who have heralded an era of social resurgence in our country. As the films do affect the social moorings, the Members of the Censor Board should be men with the courage of conviction, who would not succumb to exigencies of circumstances. I am sure that the hon. Minister will bear this point in mind, while he appoints members of the reconstituted Board of Film Certification.

I will now refer to the manner in which the censoring is done. The Board Censors constitutes an Examining Committee for each regional language and this Committee is entrusted with the duty of witnessing the film before censoring. This examining committee sends a report to the Censor Board on the basis of which the Censor Board without witnessing the film issues the certificate. This is really wrong. It should be the other way. The Censor Board should constitute regional committees having members who know the particular language and this Committee should be vested with the power to issue the certificate after witnessing the film. In Madras the Regional Committee should comprise of Members of the Censor Board knowing Tamil languages; similarly it should be Malayalam-knowing Members in Trivandrum, Kannada-knowing members in Bangalore and Telugu-knowing members in Hyderabad. I request the hon. Minister to look into this and do the needful without any delay. The present censoring system should be modified in the manner I have suggested.

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*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil .

[Shri Era Mohan]

Now, coming to the Appellate Tribunal to which the producers can take their grievances against the Censor Board is also to be headed by a Judge or by one qualified to become a Judge. I wonder why a Judge should be there at all. This is not a court case to under the arguments of both sides. There are no legal implications of serious consequences. The Appellate Tribunal is to see whether the scenes which have been cut by the Censor Board should be reinserted or not. For this a Judge is not required. Here also the Appellate Tribunal should be headed by a man from the industry, who knows all the processes of film-making and whose commitment is to the growth of film industry. The Appellate Tribunal cannot be headed by a man whose whims and fancies cannot become the arbiter of a film I am sure that the hon. Minister will take this into consideration while constituting the Appellate Tribunal.

I would also suggest that the headquarters of the Appellate Tribunal should be located in Madras which is the centre producing the largest number of films in the country. Again, Bombay should not be the choice for the headquarters of the Appellate Tribunal.

This Bill seeks to categories films as belonging to U category, UA category, A category and S category. Presently there are only two categories—A and U. It is all right to say that UA films would be seen by those above the age of 12 and A film to be seen by those above the age of 18. It is also good to have S category films for professionals like the Doctors. But what is the real position that obtains in a theatre showing a film blonging to one of the above categories? You will normally find that in the theatre showing an A film the majority of audience is below the age of 18 years. There is no low to check this violation of censoring principles. What is the use of censoring and declaring a film as Adults only film, which is seen primarily by people below the age of 18 years? If there is no law, a law must be enacted to curb this growing tendency among the public. The Exhibitors do not care so long as they get their gate-collection. No Police official nor there is any other authority to check this. The Exhibitors allowing the people below cast of Malayalam film, Telgu film, must also be awarded stringent and deterrent punishment. Whatever is required to be done in this regard should be done by the Government immediately. I am sure that our ebullient Information and Broadcasting Minister will take action in this direction.

I would also like to condemn the wayward approach of censoring presently prevalent in the country. I come from Tamil Nadu and suppose I produce a film both in Tamil and in Hindi. The scenes which are cut by the Censors in Tamil are allowed in the Hindi film. The story is the same and the contents are the same. Yet different standards of censoring are in vogue now. This is so in the case of Malayam film, Telugu film, Kannada Film or any other regional language film. This has led to chaotic conditions. In Madras the Hindi films having heroines in semi-naked postures and sometimes even in naked postures are running to packed houses. Big banners depicting scenes of obscenity attract the audience to such films. There is no story and there is no revolutionary social concept depicted in such films, yet they are minting money. The regional language films have no market before such films in Hindi. It is time that the Government of India formulates uniform guidelines for film censoring. Again I would like to stress the need for doing this as early as possible if the social values of our country are not to be jeopardised.

Our hon. Minister Shri Vasant Sathe recently visited Madras. At that time, our former cine-actor and the present Chief Minister, Shri M. G. R. requested him to ban the Tamil Film THANNEER, THANNEER. While participating in a public function in the evening, Shri Vasant Sathe re-

vealed this to the Pressmen that the Chief Minister has asked him to ban this film because of the under-current of Naxalite theme in this film, and the Government would examined this proposition. I don't think the hon. Minister has seen this film. Even if he has seen this film, he would not have been to follow the nuances as a Tamilian would. Shri K. Balachander who has produced this film is not a new entrant to Tamil Films. He has produced many successful Tamil Films and in fact he is regarded as the Satyajit Ray of Tamil Nadu. He has put across novel themes with revolutionary concepts boldly on the Tamil screen. In this film, he has just depicted the problems of drinking water in our villages. He has pinpointed the lapses on the part of the Government which led to the sufferings of a vilage in Tamil Nadu. This films delineates the sufferings of the people in a village because of the paucity of potable water. This cannot be considered as depiction of naxalite movement.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, known for his penobant for obcene film scenes in his hey-day as cine actor and film producer, is demanding that this film which hihghlights the failure of his government should be banned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has announced that he has not asked for the banning of this film.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: The Chief Minishter, known for his double role, would have definitely said this to the Press-men and in his private meeting with Shri Vasant Sathe he would have pressed for the banning of this film. Everyone in Tamil Nadu knows about the double role of the Chief Minister. He would have told the Pressmen: "I have not asked for the banning of this film". To Shri Vasant Sathe he would have said: "Please ban this film."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How do you know what Mr. Ramachandran has said to Mr. Sathe in private?

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Mr. Sathe revealed that himself to the Pressmen. Mr. Sathe himself revealed this fact, this truth. I demand with all the force at my command that this film should not be banned.

We are all working in his Parliament with devotion and dedication. We formulate schemes for the upliftment of down-rodden throughout the country. We enact laws to ushers in egalitarian society. This Parliament is the highest forum for airing the grieveances of the people at large and this forum has never failed to redress the grievances of the people. Yet the Parliament and the deliberations we conduct here are violently and venomously criticised in the newspapers day in and day out. Many newspapers and dailies have considered it as their bounden duty to undermine the democratic working of our Government. They do not hesitate to say that we are parasites and we are wasting public money. Since this supreme body of Parliament has sanctioned the freedom of expression as one of the cardinal principles of democracy, no action against such blatent and violent breach of this sacred right has been taken so far. In the same manner this film should also not be banned, particulary in view of the fact that it has not high-lighted anything contrary to the national interests; it has simply high-lighted the problems of the people in the rural areas due to lapses on the part of the Government.

In concluson, I would suggest that there should be uniform guidelines for censoring of films throughout the country the Members of the Board of Film Certification should be from the film Industry; there should be a law enacted, if necessary, to ensure that the Exhibitors abide by the conditions under which a Film is censored as "Adults Only" Film or under any other category.

With these words I support this Bill on behalf of my party the D.M.K. and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provision of this Bill..

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he Mr. Chairman?

SHRI RAM JETHAMALANI: I am very sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the provisions of this Bill are mainly innocuous and some of them are even wholesome. I must compliment the hon. Minister for having at least ostensibly accepted the principle that the appellate jurisdiction of the Government ought to be transfered to a tribunal,

Sir, I do not wish to whittle away my comlement which I have paid him. But, the provision of the Bill relating to this transfer is really an eye-wash and, I hop the hon. Minister, if not by a proper amendment, atleast, In actual practice, will see to it that it does not remain an eye-wash wash.

The Government is supposed to transfer this power to the Board which will, of course, be wholly appointed by Government. The Chairman of tht Board is going to be a person qualified to be a judge of the high court which means any lawyer belonging to their party.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: With ten years of practice also.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: About the remaining four, the only qualification is that they should be able to judge the effect of the film on the public. Now, Sir, this is the kind of provision about which I have voiced my anxiety not so much to oppose the Bill or to criticise it, because I support this Bill, but at least to make the Minister to see what is passing in our minds.

Sir, in that famous Special Courts' case where the original Bill contained a provision for appointment of retired judges to man these special Tribunals, a very strong plea was made on behalf of the people belonging to their party. We accepted the validity of that criticism and, ultimately, the Supreme Court at least in six pages of their judgement had a lot to say on why retired judges of the courts should not be put on judicial work and therefore according to me should not be put on tribunals which do this important kind of work.

Sir, the film is a very important medium of education and more any thing else, it is a fact of free expression, the fundamental right of the pepole. Sir, it ought to be and should be promoted fully with Government's encouragement if possible. The medium should if necessary vitriolically critise the people in power, point out their deficiences, and shortcoming and point out lack of probity wherever it is discernible or wherever there is evidence. This task cannot be performed at least in the sence in which public will have confidence that the task is being performed by retired judges. I want to remind them that I, as a mover of the special courts Bill, accepted that criticism and we changed the Bill. The supreme Court has said something which Mr. Sathe, as a lawyer must have read quite a number of times and I want him to re-send it as to what the supreme Court said about this kind o aprovosion.

As regards the remaining four members, instead of having this qualification, they should bs able to judge the effect of the film on the public, I thought that the qualification first of all should be that they should understand the value and he importance of this medium that this is an organ of self-expression, that this should be a medium which should be to lampoon our politicians and to subject them and expose them by focusing on them the search -light of ridicule if necessary. Sir, the needs of the public must be a

paramount thing which these gentlemen who will sit upon the Board should be able to understand with their intellectual make-up.

Sir, I know Mr. Sathe—I hope I am not misjudging him—he is not a purist, he is reasonably permissive, he is a realist and is not a hypocrite. Sir, I suggest that some of these stupid dont's which are laid down for the Board of Censors are irrational and are really absurd. If only the films are made reasonably realistic, Will you be weaning the people away from other pernicious places, from the horrible places, like the red-light districts of our urban areas? You will be weaning them away from other vices if our films are made a little more entertaining. I agree that films should have aesthetic value but you cannot show Satyajit Ray's films to all classes of people in this country. I suggest the films, must provide reasonable entertainment to all classes of people and must, therefore, cater if need be to their moral, aesthetic and political standards. If our Board of Certification or Censors act in that spirit that ultimately films are to provide reasonable enertainment, I think, the Cinmetograph Act would have served some purpose.

I suggest that you must have people on this Board of Certification who really understand the needs of the society and needs of the people and more than anything else they understand the value of our films as an organ of self-expression and an organ of political criticism, if necessary. It is not something which is going to be used against you. It will be used perhaps by you against future governments. In Democracy governments change and some day you might have to use this medium yourself against the ruling Government.

Sir, I am not formally opposing the Bill but I have voiced my anxiety so that the Minister may bear these things in mind and either by formal amendment or by actual administration remove these misgivings.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने इस सदन में प्रो० रुपचन्द पाल, श्री जेठमलानी तथा श्री दाभी के विचारों को सुना। माननीय मंत्री जी जो यह बिल लाए हैं हम यह समझते थे कि जितने विलम्ब से यह बिल आया है, इस का उद्देश्य फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री के विषय में पूरी पालिसी के सन्दर्भ में होगा। लेकिन हम यह देखते हैं कि इस बिल के जरिए उन्होंने जो 1952 का एक्ट है उस में कुछ प्रक्रियात्मक परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की है। इस परिवर्तन से उस एक्ट में जो छोटी मोटी कमियां थीं उन को यह निश्चित तौर पर दूर करता है, मंत्री जी की जो मंशा है यह निश्चित तौर पर उनकी पूर्ति करता है लेकिन जिस प्रास्पैक्टिव में, जिस दृष्टिकोण से आज हम फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री को देखते हैं, उस इण्डस्ट्री की जो बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताएं हैं यह निश्चित तौर पर उनकी पूर्ति नहीं कर पाता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. Now, Paper to be laid by Shri Manganbhai Barot.

18.00 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

NOTIFICATION UNDER EXCISE RULES 1944 AND EXPLANATAORY MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO THESE NOTIFICATIONS, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT. 1962 AND EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA IN REGARD TO THESE NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): I be to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 192/81-CE published in Gazette of India

(Shri Maganbhai Barot)

dated the 3rd December, 1981 seeking refixation of effective rate of basic excise duty of 40 per cent ad valorem for all aluminium products falling under Item No. 27 of the first Schedule to the Ctntral Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

(ii) Notification No. 193/81-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 regarding reduction in the basic excise duty on aluminium ingots from 40 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem; reduction in the basic excise duty on rolled and extruded aluminium products from 40 per cent ad valorem to 26 per cent ad valorem; reduction in the basic excise duty on aluminium fails from 32 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent *ad valorem;* reduction in the basic excise duty on utensil grade aluminium circles from 28 per cent *ad valorem* to 15 per cent *ad valorem* and reduction in the basic excise duty on wire rods manufactured by primary producers from 40 per cent ad valorem to 21 per cent ad valorem.

(iii) Notification No. 194/81-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 rescinding certain Central Excises Notifications mantioned therein.

(iv) Notification No. 195/81-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981, regarding exemption to electrically operated two-wheeled motor vehicles, falling under sub-item I(1) of Item No. 34 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(2) A copy each of the explanatory memoranda in regard to the above Notifications.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification No. 259-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 exempting aluminium ingots or aluminium wire rods, from basic customs duty and fixing the basic cutoms duty at 15 per cent ad valorem; auxiliary duty of customs at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem instead of 5 per cent ad valorem as hitherto.

(ii) Notification No. 260-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 increasing the basic customs duty on certain aluminium manufacturer containing more than 97 per cent of aluminium.

(iii) Notification No. 261-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 regarding increase in the basic customs duty on alumium foil containing more than 97 per cent of aluminium other than etched or formed aluminium foil but including foil ordinarily used as parts and fitting of tea chests).

(iv) Notification No. 262-81/Customs and 263-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 rescinding certain notifications became redundant consequent to the changes.

(v) Notification No. 264-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 presenting the new rates of additional duty of customs (countervailing duty of customs) on aluminium and its products falling under item No. 27 of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(vi) Notification No. 265-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 exempting permanent magnet field D.C. motors when imporated into India for the manufacture of electrically operated two-wheeled motor vehicles from so much of that portion of the duty of customs leviable thereon, which is specified in the first Schedule as is in excess of 25 per cent ad valorem and whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under section 3 of the Cuctoms Tariff Act, 1975.

(vii) Notification No. 266-81/Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1981 making certain amendment to Notification No. 129-Customs dated the 12th May, 1981.

(4) A copy each of two explanatory memorandum in regard to the Notifications mentioned at (3) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2994/81.]

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 4, 1981/Agrahayana 13, 1903 (Saka).

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GMGIPND—Job III—2671 LS—16-1-82—890